

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 84.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2430.

FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA A Good Institute Session at the Colony.

A very successful meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday evening last, at the Wahiawa Colony, Oahu. This meeting closes the year's work of the society, it being the last of a series of similar meetings held tri-monthly during the past year. The object of the institute work was well carried out; that is, a meeting of the scientist and the practical farmer in order that mutual relations may be established, and each gain the point of view of the other.

Since its organization the society has had a steady growth. Several new names were added to the list of active members. A large delegation from Honolulu attended the meeting, and the interest shown indicates that the future success of the institute is assured.

In the absence of Jared G. Smith, who is at the head of this effort to help the farmers, the vice president presided at the meeting. During the usual business session Mr. Krauss extended, through the courtesy of Principal Dyke of the Kamehameha Schools, an invitation to hold the next institute at that place. The invitation was cordially accepted by the members. Mr. Sedgwick then preceded the regular program of the evening with the following remarks:

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.
"Societies for the promotion of agriculture have been in existence in Hawaii for the past half century. A movement was made in 1898 to organize a society on the plan of the Farmers' Institute, but it failed. In each year following similar efforts were made with like results. The year 1902 however marks the establishment of a permanent Farmers' Institute in Hawaii. Its first year of existence of which this is the closing meeting, is the beginning of a life in which we of this generation can hope to be only a small factor in its growth. Neither petty differences, financial reverses nor political difficulties can destroy the influence this society may have and may exert not only over Hawaii but the tropical world at large. Whatever influences Hawaii agriculturally, will influence Porto Rico and the Philippines, and whatever influences the tropical possessions of other countries will influence those of the United States. The tropical possessions of some of the other countries may have the start of us owing to their early association with the mother country, but our growth will be the more rapid because of the valuable literature they give us recording their experiences, and because tropical agriculture no longer holds second place. Mr. O. P. Austin of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, has the following to say concerning the growing importance of tropical agriculture as abstracted from the 'Planters' Monthly':

This is especially the case in the United States, which now imports over \$1,000,000 of tropical products every day. The total value of all tropical imports was in 1870, \$144,000,000; 1875, \$207,000,000; 1880, \$246,000,000; 1885, \$333,000,000; 1890, \$325,000,000; 1901, \$405,000,000.

In the light of these figures it is not possible we have builded better than we know in our recent unsought tropical acquisitions? The products of Hawaii have increased over twenty fold since the reciprocal treaty of 1875, and exports to the United States twenty-five times. Porto Rico shows over three times the average before the new relationship. Our exports to Hawaii have multiplied twenty times, and to Porto Rico five times. In 1901 the Philippines supplied over twice the total of 1899; their nearest neighbors, the Dutch Indies, supply us with more sugar than any other country save Cuba. With the Philippines twenty times as large as Hawaii and fifty times as populous, their possibilities are worthy of consideration—American Cultivator.

"What influence can be nobler than that which radiates from a man of strong personality. Interested in all things good and progressive, cherishing the old yet open to the new, generous in criticism, charitable toward the impulsive, patient with the enthusiastic, and recognizing that something may be learned from even the humblest. Such an influence should radiate from this society. It should maintain not only an interest in things purely agricultural, but in things akin. Let us glance for a moment at some of them: Nature study in our schools. What have we to suggest about this? The world's markets. Would it not be well for us to be better informed as to the exports and imports of other countries? Take for example the single item of bananas. Do we fully realize the amount of production and consumption of this fruit? The United States imported in 1901 \$4,550,124. They were imported from the British West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, etc. The British West

Indies shipping the greatest quantity, \$2,510,233. Hawaii ships from \$45,000 to \$60,000 worth annually.

"Tropical Fruits.—Can we not improve the quality of our fruits, and establish varieties. For example—in our markets—a papaya is known generally only as a papaya, with no particular variety, while the apple is sold in the home markets by its distinguishing name, as the Baldwin, Ben Davis, the Bellflower, etc.

"Agricultural leaflet.—Would it not be helpful to have one issued at intervals containing island agricultural news of interest, a medium through which there could be an interchange of ideas and experiences. In this connection and it is through such papers as will be read that some of the coveted knowledge may be gleaned."

J. F. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, and Mr. F. G. Krauss, of Kamehameha Schools, were the principal speakers of the evening. These gentlemen are experts along the line their subjects indicated, and the long discussions which followed the reading of their papers showed thoroughly their importance to Hawaiian agriculture.

Mr. Crawley's paper, presented first, was on "The Fertilization of Fruits and Vegetables."

In the discussion the following facts, through inquiries were brought out: Not a great deal has been done in the past on the fertilization of tropical plants, with the exception of cane. Recent results are more or less indefinite, with the exception of coffee, which has been worked up to a certain extent. The great difficulty is that the different plants require different fertilizers; vegetables, for example, must be stimulated to quick growth, and the fertilizer must be practically all immediately available. In most tropical countries, like Hawaii geologically new, the necessary elements for plant food are so bound up that they cannot be used by the plant. The plants, after being stimulated to growth by the application of available food can then get a chance to get hold of the elements already in the soils.

In answer to a question as to what could be done by cultivation to make the insoluble elements in the soil available, Mr. Crawley said further: "The application of lime is often desirable. Its work is gradual and lasting. It is better, however, to turn these new soils over, and allow the sun and elements to act on them. Water percolating through the soil will do a great deal to disintegrate it." Mr. Crawley was asked to define "richness" of the soil, and the term "not soluble." He said: "When a soil is examined by the chemists it is treated by a strong mineral acid, and if the result shows a good percentage of lime, phosphoric acid and potash, and if at the same time it contains nitrogen, it is spoken of as being a 'rich' soil. When chemists speak of plant food being soluble or available, they mean soluble to the plant. The elements that plants take up may be in very different chemical combinations. The small roots of the plants go out through the soil, foraging for food. They send out a weak vegetable acid, which makes the elements to be used as food available. Those which the plants cannot use are said to be not soluble."

In answer to a question as to the application of fertilizers, the speaker said that much of the injury was due to carelessness, and that the details must be worked out by the operator to suit the local conditions. A lengthy discussion on legumes as nitrogen gatherers followed. Most writers claim that leguminous crops must not be artificially fertilized by nitrogen, since they are able to take for their use the free nitrogen of the air. There is one theory that legumes allow to gather their own nitrogen will produce seed, whereas, if supplied with it they will not produce seed. Mr. Crawley stated that some writers do not agree to this. The speaker was next asked if it was practical to grow deep rooted plants which would bring to the surface the elements used as plant food to be found in the sub-soil. The reply was that here in Hawaii there is not a great difference between the surface and the subsoil, but that it was a good thing to plant deep-rooted plants. Also good to allow new lands to lie fallow for a time and grow weeds.

"Vegetable Gardening" was the subject of the next paper, presented by Mr. Krauss. It read as follows:

T. G. KRAUSS' ADDRESS.

Common usage of the term Vegetable Gardening makes it meaning so well understood that I shall not attempt a definition of my own. A more obscure latin-made term, Oleri-cul-ture, has recently been invented to designate this branch of agriculture, the word being co-ordinate with Pomology and Floriculture, and though the term appears in some of the more formal writings I think we need not fear its general use.

Vegetable gardening may be divided into two categories, depending on the disposition to be made of the products. With the home, or kitchen and amateur garden all are familiar, while market and truck gardening are terms used in the business of growing vegetables on a commercial scale; the former selling its products in local markets, usually in large assortment, the latter for distant shipment in larger quantities, and of a few or single kind, chief among which are—Asparagus, Cabbage, Celery, Onions, Tomatoes, etc., a direct outgrowth of industrial conditions, among which are modern methods of canning and preserving, refrigeration in storage and in transit, and rapid freight movement of perishable products. These agencies are of a comparatively recent development and to them, in a great measure, is due the rapidly increasing

(Continued on Page 5)

THE GALLOWS FOR TANBARA GISABURO

Slayer of Captain Jacobsen Must Pay the Penalty for His Crime.

Tanbara Gisaburo was found guilty by a jury Sunday morning of the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen, and on Friday will be sentenced by Judge Estee to hang by the neck until he is dead. The jury also brought in a recommendation that S. Oto, the cook of the Fred J. Wood, be held to the next grand jury for an investigation into his part as an accessory to the murder. An indictment against Oto is hardly possible, however, as his connection with the crime has already been fully investigated, and though there is a strong feeling that he had at least a guilty knowledge of the crime, there is not evidence which is believed to be sufficient to obtain a conviction.

The case against Tanbara was closed Saturday at noon, the defendant having occupied the stand during the entire morning. In the afternoon the argument was opened by United States District Attorney Breckons, who set out strongly the facts brought out by the evidence, which he said pointed clearly to the guilt of the defendant. He spoke for thirty minutes, and was followed by F. R. Thompson, attorney for the defendant, who dwelt at length upon the accident theory, and the possible connection of Oto with the crime. He said that there was at least a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, and the jury should give him the benefit of that doubt. The evidence, even of the prosecution, he contended, did not show anyone to have been an actual witness to the crime, and it was possible to accept Tanbara's theory that the killing had been accidental, and he had simply tried to help the captain. Mr. Breckons closed for the government, and Judge Estee immediately instructed the jury. He confined his charge strictly to the legal questions involved, pointing out also the different phases of the charge. The jury, he said, could return a verdict of "not guilty," or "guilty of murder on the high seas," or of "murder without capital punishment," or of "manslaughter." The charge occupied half an hour, and it was 3:45 o'clock when the jury was sent out in the care of Marshal Hendry to deliberate on the verdict.

The jury remained in the courtroom for the entire afternoon, going to the hotel for dinner and returning to the courthouse, where the jurors remained until 9 o'clock. They were again taken to the hotel, where they remained until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning, without reaching an agreement. The jury was again taken to quarters in the judicial building at 8 o'clock, and shortly thereafter reported an agreement. Judge Estee and the attorneys in the case were hastily summoned, and the defendant was brought into the courtroom, with the Japanese interpreter. Shortly before 10 o'clock court was reopened and Foreman Bissel reported that an agreement had been reached.

The verdict was immediately handed to Clerk Mailing, who opened and read it. It is in the following form:

"United States of America, District of Hawaii: In the district court of the United States, in and for the district and Territory of Hawaii:

"The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. Tanbara Gisaburo, defendant. We, the jury in the above entitled cause, duly impaneled and sworn, do find the defendant, Tanbara Gisaburo, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment.

"M. J. BISSEL, Foreman." The verdict was interpreted to the defendant, who seemed little affected by its reading, the jury being polled and each man replying that the verdict was his own. Tanbara's only concern appeared to be as to the name of the foreman, M. J. Bissel, whose name was repeated to him several times. At his request the foreman also handed to Judge Estee the following recommendation:

"It is the recommendation of this jury that S. Oto, the cook of the schooner Fred J. Wood, be held for investigation by the next United States grand jury on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen."

Judge Estee made no comment upon the report, saying that the recommendation of the jury in regard to Oto would be referred to the United States district attorney for investigation. The jury also returned a vote of thanks to Marshal Hendry and Deputy Marshal Hendy for their kind treatment during the four days' imprisonment.

Judge Estee set Friday, October 31, as the time for sentence. Exceptions to the verdict and the findings were duly made, and it is said that an appeal to the circuit court of appeals will be taken. As far as is known, the Japanese government has not put up funds for the appeal, but the intimation was thrown out that if the Japanese government did not, the firm of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson has sub-

stituted funds to carry the appeal to a higher court, and would do so.

Judge Estee excused the members of the jury until this morning at 10 o'clock, when probably the liquor case will be called up.

The jury was out seventeen hours before agreeing upon a verdict. The differences, it is reported, were not as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but as to the degree of guilt. The first ballot resulted, ten for hanging, one for guilty without capital punishment, and the twelfth man for a verdict of manslaughter. The next ballot stood eleven for hanging, and one for manslaughter, and the standing of the jury remained the same for the entire night on each successive vote. Upon reconvening Sunday morning, the one recalcitrant juror was brought over to the majority and the verdict reported as given above.

Tanbara will be the first man hanged in Hawaii by the United States government. The duty will fall to the lot of Marshal Hendry, and Judge Estee will probably fix the time of execution when he sentences Tanbara next Friday. The statute provides only for the death penalty in case of murder on the high seas.

THE SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

There was another long argument at the opening of court Saturday over the interpretations of J. H. Hakuole, the Japanese interpreter, the defendant filing a number of affidavits, in which inaccuracies occurring during the trial are set out. Judge Estee denied the motion, saying that to discharge the interpreter would be in effect the granting of a new trial. The court allowed the Japanese consul to sit at the interpreter's side and call attention to any mistakes, and as a result there were a number of disputes during the trial as to the proper interpretation of the defendant's remarks.

Tanbara made a lengthy statement to the jury, which was not very different from that given at the preliminary hearing. He told of several occasions in which he said the captain struck him, and stated that on the morning of the killing the captain kicked at him five or six times. He concluded his statement as to the murder as follows:

"The cook was looking at me saying to the captain 'What's the matter, captain?' I was told to come to the cabin and started to get my apron but was not allowed to by the captain. I asked the cook and he got the apron for me. When I had gotten it I went to the cabin to work. After about 15 minutes I took the coffee and returned. Then I spoke to the cook, explaining the story. The cook was wearing slippers with rubber soles on. He then took them off and put on shoes like those of the consul here. I said 'I have been ill-treated like this so I am not going to work.' When I had said that I would not work the cook said to me that he would kill the captain. The cook had a 22-calibre pistol every day and on that occasion he got it from his bed.

"After he placed the pistol in his pocket the captain arrived. The captain produced a bill of fare and placed it on the wall. I do not know what it was. The cook was preparing sweet soup. He asked the captain for a cook book. The captain said he had none. He then said he would show the cook how to make sweet soup. The cook said 'Show me how to make it' and the captain did so.

"On the morning of the death of the captain I first saw him in the gallery. I had no trouble with him. The cook was working at the table. I had no words with the captain. I sat on an orange box near my bed. There is an opening into the other apartment. The cook and the captain began to fight and I went to separate them."

"The trouble was that the cook only got \$42 a month and said he ought to have \$45, as agreed."

"There was a cut on the captain's face. I picked up the cook, and took the knife away, as I did not wish the fight to continue. The cook escaped and a Frenchman came into the room. The captain had hold of me. The cook went one way and the sailor another. I being grabbed to the donkey room. There we both fell. I had no weapon in my hand. I took the knife from the cook."

BECKLEY STIRRED THEM UP

Admiral George C. Beckley dropped in from Hawaii on his flagship, in the pink of condition. His autograph diamond was as lustrous as his ever and beside the

picture of Prince Kuhio on his coat lapel was an enamelled flag with the two stars of his rank and the number of the "Harbor" to which he belongs.

"Say for me," he said breezily, "that I stirred up things in Hilo on Thursday night. We had a great meeting in the Japanese theatre. You know the place—the property belongs to me. I spoke first, for a while in English and then in Hawaiian. You know I was asked by the Republicans here to join them. I gave my consent and how I came to do it was this way: I am one of the High Chiefs of Hawaii and Cupid is one also. We are both princes. He came to me from the West to call on me at the East, in the ancient fashion; and it was honorable in me to welcome him. My duty was to assist him and this I did in a way that will make Hawaii give him a majority. You should have heard me speak at the meeting"—and here the sparkle in the Admiral's commanding eye was as bright as that of the gem on his finger.

I told them how Hilo needed a breakwater, a railroad around the island and rapid transit to Pacific Hill. The great point I made was that, while the big Korea could not reach a Honolulu wharf without grounding, she could ride easily anywhere in Hilo harbor. All she could need would be the breakwater. That pleased everybody and made Hilo solid. There was great cheering for me. I asked the ladies to work and told them that it would be best for the country to elect Cupid. My going in for Cupid showed them there was something in it, for all the Hawaiians know that I can see ahead and know what's coming. They trust me and now that I have spoken they will carry Hawaii for the Republicans."

The Hilo Herald, recognizing the value of the Admiral's services, will print a fine cut of him, in full uniform.

Friends of Admiral Beckley are urging him to let them push him for the governorship, at the close of the term of the present governor, should Governor Dole decide to not be again a candidate. The gossip is that Admiral Beckley, seeing that Prince Kuhio will win, and that there is a certainty of a Republican legislature, has practically consented to permit the use of his name and his friends will stand for him in the event of circumstances making it wise to push his candidacy. Admiral Beckley has been making a hard fight for the Prince now that he has come out in the contest, and many things have shown the effectiveness of his labors. He arranged the reception for Prince Kuhio at Hilo and the badge, a strip of yellow silk ribbon with the single word "Kuhio" on it, was designed and secured by him, it striking a popular chord and hundreds being worn by the people of the first district.

KILAUEA SHOWS ITS FIERY FOUNTS

The tourists who left Honolulu last Tuesday by the Mauna Loa and Claudine reached Kilauea just at the right time to witness a magnificent display in the great pit of Halemaumau. On Thursday night the floor of the pit showed a lake of molten and boiling lava 500 feet across, and plainly visible from the upper banks. The lowest floor of the pit has risen 175 feet since the first outbreak in June, and as the seething mass gradually rises toward the rim the sight becomes more magnificent.

Mr. Richard H. Trent has been elected general agent of the Kilauea Volcano House Company, Ltd., with executive powers and his first effort will be to arrange a series of pleasant and attractive trips for persons desiring to visit the volcano at a minimum of expense. Mr. Trent will have his headquarters in the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co., where volcano business can be conveniently and pleasantly handled, and where tickets will be on sale, as well as at the local steamship offices, so soon as a new series now in process of preparation can be gotten ready.

GUAM IS HARD PRESSED FOR FUNDS

Reports from Guam indicate that the financial embarrassment of the authorities of the island caused by the refusal of the United States Congress to vote them an appropriation of \$250,000 for public works will be considerably increased by the losses resulting from a violent earthquake on Sept. 22. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Naval Governor of Guam, in a dispatch to the Navy Department estimates the damages to the naval station at \$23,000 and adds that the insular public buildings and bridges were damaged to the extent of \$22,000. Crops in the island are said to have been destroyed by a tidal wave, and much suffering is reported among the inhabitants. In view of these disastrous conditions, together with the entire lack of funds in the insular treasury, Governor Schroeder's appeal for authority and means to purchase materials and make repairs should and doubtless will receive a prompt response from Washington—Army and Navy Journal.

Ways Dark Already

A Chinaman has been named for a legislative office in Hawaii. If the Chinaman ever gets into politics he may be depended on to surprise even the bowes with ways that are dark.—Washington Star.

500 MEN CARRIED TORCHES Great Ovation to the Republican Chieftain.

Republicans marched and talked to show their love of party and devotion to its principles on Saturday evening, the great parade and meeting at Emma square taking the form of a welcome home to Prince Kuhio, the standard bearer of the party, who had just returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Five hundred men bearing torches marched through the streets on the way to Emma square, and their bright costumes, and their intricate evolutions evoked cheers all along the route. The square was filled to its utmost capacity, there being more than a thousand persons in attendance. John C. Lane was chairman, and when Prince Kuhio appeared there were cheers which, led by the chairman, lasted for some moments before he could be heard.

The prince said the campaign of the Home Rulers was one of personal enmity against the foreigners. The speakers of the party, he said, were going about trying to arouse race prejudice by calling the foreigners "white monkeys," and "white cockroaches," which have a logical conclusion. The fact was known on the other side, and the white men in Congress would show their displeasure over such a fight and such language applied to them and their friends here.

As to the leper question, he said he viewed with alarm the idea of having the people placed under Federal care, for it would mean that they would be under foreigners, who would have no sympathy for them. There was a demand from the audience for a few words in English, and Prince Kuhio responded at once, in part:

"I will ask you to vote for me if only that I may go to Washington and kill the leper bill, for I believe that measure would be the greatest curse to our country. There is now a feeling of curiosity about the disease. What would it be if the lepers of the United States were sent here for care. I'd be ashamed to travel and meet the cold stare of people when they found I was from Hawaii."

After he had spoken at the Emma square meeting Prince Kuhio went to the Kailhi camp, and there addressed a gathering of Hawaiians, largely Home Rulers. Yesterday afternoon he appeared before an audience at Relief Camp No. 2 and was well received. All the candidates and Bennett Kalehalo spoke.

The principal meeting this evening will be at Wyllie and Nuuanu streets, where the voters of the Fourth and Fifth districts will combine to show their devotion to the Prince.

CABLE COMPANY PURCHASE

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company was the purchaser on Saturday of a valuable section of property fronting on the harbor near the Oahu railway wharves, on which it will erect four storage tanks and store houses in which its cable and supplies will be stored. The price paid at public auction held under the direction of J. F. Morgan, was \$12,000.

The land of one portion is situated near Oahu Prison, makal of the road and is adjacent to the new railroad wharves and fronts upon a proposed Government road. This contains 15-100 of an acre. The other piece adjoins and contains about the same acreage. W. O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse were the trustees of the property.

The property is situated advantageously for the purposes of the cable company which now possesses the right of way to the Dillingham wharf for its cable ship. Whenever the cable ship desires to take in stores, cable sections or general supplies, she can be moored at the inner end of the wharf which is close to the property just acquired by the cable company.

It is the intention to erect four cable tanks in which to keep at all times about 1,000 miles of cable for repair purposes. There will also be a storehouse to contain machinery, ship's supplies and repairs, and the odds and ends necessary for almost instant requisition by the cable ship.

The investments and improvements of the cable company in Honolulu already amount to a considerable sum and with the installation of the service, its conduit to the Young Building from the landing station at Walkiwi, cable ship and property near the wharves, the company has shown faith in its belief in the future of Hawaii.

MAUI'S LIVELY WEEK

Attempt to Burn Baldwin Hall.

MAUI, Oct. 25.—Prince Kuhio's tour through Hana district has been marked by ovation after ovation. The people turned out en masse, Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats, the large and small, men, women and children. The start was made on Saturday morning, the 18th, from Hamakua. During that day the Prince and the speakers of his party addressed the people of Hana at noon and those of Keanae in the evening. Fine luau and large crowds the rule at both meetings. After a night's rest at Keanae, on Sunday the party journeyed on to Nahu where at noon another mass meeting and feast took place. Here the Prince and the carriage in which he rode underwent a siege in which the missiles used were flowers. The villagers not only adorned him with flowers, bouquets and wreaths until the carriage was well-nigh filled. One hundred and fifty of the Nahu residents escorted Kalaniana'ole and party for ten or twelve miles into Hana where, Sunday night, a very large assemblage of people took place at the court house. Not only was the building itself filled with people, but the yard was crowded and overflowed into the street.

There were crowds of Hawaiians all eager to see and listen to the "alii" candidate. Plantation trains conveyed to and from large numbers of people from Honoumaele and Hamao.

Monday noon the stumping party addressed a large meeting at the Catholic church at Hamao. This locality though being a Home Rule stronghold turned out to a man, in fact to a woman or child, for the purpose of giving careful attention to the words of Kuhio. It is rumored that his speech here caused a quarrel among the Home Rulers.

Monday evening another ovation was given the Prince at Kipahulu, the native church being crowded to the doors. About 150 Hana people escorted the speakers to Kipahulu, a matter of ten miles. These large escorts to the Prince are proofs of his popularity.

On the way from Kipahulu to Kaupo, Kalauokalani, the great Home Rule leader, was encountered looking rather downhearted so the Republicans imagined. His reception at Kaupo had been rather a cool one—only fifteen people attending his meeting.

At Kaupo school house Tuesday noon another enthusiastic meeting and luau were the final events of the Prince's Hana circuit. For having received an urgent message per wireless telegraph from friends in Hawaii he embarked in the steamer Claudine at Nu'u, a landing a few miles from Kaupo, Tuesday evening for Hilo. He was accompanied by A. N. Kepoikai, A. Mahaulu and others. He returned from Hilo by the same steamer Friday night, the 24th, and went directly to Honolulu.

The Prince, Judge Kepoikai and Mahaulu did some "stumping" in Hilo and vicinity. Kuhio will make the trip to Kalaupapa later directly from Honolulu.

Last night the Princess, Mrs. Cockett and Miss Nalani Jones met the steamer at Maialaea Bay and returned with the Prince to Honolulu.

MURDER AT KIHIEI

Thursday afternoon, the 23rd, a foul murder was committed in a Kihie field. A Japanese woman while engaged in irrigating the cane was stabbed to death with an ordinary clasp-knife. A Japanese man named Fujita was seen to leave the woman by a number of Japanese just before the murder was discovered.

Fujita was afterwards caught by the police and now is lodged in Walluku jail. This morning he pleaded guilty before Judge McKay and was bound over to the grand jury at Lahaina at the December term. He will be taken to Honolulu today. The woman was dead when found, with eight knife thrusts in her breast and near her heart. Dr. Dinegar was summoned but to no purpose.

Fujita said that the woman had promised to marry him while they were together on Hawaii, but had run away. Jealousy and revenge probably were the motives for the terrible deed.

POWDER ACCIDENT.

On the 20th Geo. Kenikeni, a South Sea Islander, met with a frightful accident while fishing with giant powder on the shore near Honokohau, in the district of Lahaina. His left hand was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated, his chest was full of holes, and he will probably be permanently blind. He was alone when the powder exploded and it was several hours before help arrived.

On the 21st he was taken to Lahaina where Dr. Davidson and Dr. Peters attended him.

Kenikeni is married to a Hawaiian woman. No lesson seems to be vivid enough to convince island fishermen to beware of giant powder. Here and there all along the Maui shore, men can be seen minus a hand or arm all from the use of giant powder. This sort of fishing is most dangerous, for the powder must be held in the hands until the lighted fuse has almost ignited the explosive material, and it would require superhuman judgment to always know just the right moment for dropping the powder into the water below.

CHINESE SUICIDE.

Friday morning, the 17th, a Chinese was found dead, hanging by the neck,

in the Chinese Mission house at Pala. It was evidently a case of suicide, for the man was quite sick from hemorrhage of the lungs. He had come to the Mission house the night before and applied for a night's lodging. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned but adjourned until the 21st, when they rendered the verdict of "suicide."

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

Tuesday evening, the 21st, an unfortunate affair took place at Maunaloa Seminary, Pala. An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to Baldwin Hall. The fire which was started in some mattresses in the hospital room was discovered before any damage could be done. The grievous part of the incident is that two girl pupils of the school are accused of having committed the crime on account of homesickness.

The two girls are very young, one being seventeen years of age, and the other twelve, and the elder from Lahaina and the younger from Kaula. They are new pupils, having entered the Seminary the beginning of the present term. They were bound over to the grand jury by Judge Copp of Makawao, Friday the 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a tie game of polo took place on the Sunnyside grounds, Pala. The four lined up as follows: D. C. Lindsay, L. von Tempisky, S. E. Kalama and W. O. Aiken versus F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbur and Arthur Betts. The score was three goals to three.

During the afternoon of the 19th, the married baseballists of Walluku again badly defeated the Lahaina benedicts at Wells' Park, Walluku. The score was eighteen to nine. Kaluakini pitched this time for the Lahainas.

Delegate R. W. Wilcox arrived in Lahaina from Honolulu Tuesday night, the 22nd. From there on the 24th he went to Molokai intending to go to the Kalaupapa settlement.

At Kihie the use of crude oil as fuel for the engines that run the pumps has been most successful. Several tubes were blown out of the boilers at first but this was soon regulated and everything is now working finely.

Superintendent R. W. Filler of Kahului R. R. Co. returned from his vacation to the Coast, Thursday afternoon, the 23rd.

Mrs. J. H. Walker and daughter of Kahului departed for the Colonies for a short stay last Saturday, the 18th.

There was a teachers' meeting at Makawao school house Monday afternoon, the 20th.

Princess Kalaniana'ole was at Mrs. Dora von Tempisky's residence in Kula several days during the past week. The latter part of the week she has been the guest of Mrs. A. N. Kepoikai of Walluku.

The young men of Puunene will give a literary entertainment and dancing party in the parlors of "Hotel Renwick" this evening.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th, Hollis A. Hardy of Makawao entertained fourteen of his little friends in celebration of his fifth birthday.

A small party of Walluku people visited the steamer "Nevadan" moored in Kahului harbor Tuesday evening, the 21st. The brilliant search-light was manipulated for their benefit.

Dr. Philip Frear of Honolulu will be the only passenger on the Nevada which will sail tomorrow for San Francisco.

Weather. Pleasant all the week.

NOTES FROM MAUI NEWS

The combined effect of a promise of big sugar crops on Maui, and an advance in the price of sugar next year are casting rose-tinted colors on our business outlook.

The traveling men for Honolulu houses say that they find the staple lines of business reasonably active on Maui, but they miss and sigh for the creamy days of two years ago.

Road Overseer John Kinney is putting the beach road in fine shape, and cleaning out the roadside brush between the beach and the depot.

The Pioneer Plantation at Lahaina is pushing the construction of ditches to utilize the waters leased on north Maui.

Supt. R. W. Filler, of the Kahului R. R. Co., who has been on a visit to Germany returned this week, bringing his mother to visit the islands.

Mr. F. A. Potter, of Pearson & Potter Co. the leading sporting goods house of Honolulu, arrived on Wednesday, to stock up the sporting trade.

Mr. Chas. M. Cooke of Honolulu has accepted the presidency of the First National Bank of Walluku, and Mr. D. C. Lindsay of Pala has been elected a director.

Football is all the rage in Walluku now, and the two teams which are to play at Wells Park next Sunday afternoon are practicing daily for the coming game, while punts, drop kicks, tackles and flying wedges are the sole topics of discussion this week. Both teams are composed of the flower of Walluku's young athletes and a swift and hot game may be expected, though of course a somewhat raw one, as the boys are just learning the game. Lahaina promises a football team, and if Kahului comes to the front, a four-team league can be arranged for the winter.

A Social Event

PAUULU, Hawaii Oct. 22.—The dance given by Mrs. E. Madden of Kula, Oct. 17th, in honor of her sister, Mrs. McQuaid, was one of the most successful social events ever given in the Hamakua district, and was largely attended by the many friends of the host and hostess.

The rooms, verandas and lanais were beautifully and artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers, and Chinese lanterns were most artistically arranged all around and added not only light, but variety and beauty to the scenes. The Pauulu string band was in attendance.

The dance commenced at eight o'clock and was kept up in a most pleasant and lively manner until four o'clock in the morning, with intermission at midnight, at which some choice and delectable viands were served. I should say that the host and hostess did every thing in their power to make this dance one of the most enjoyable and successful events of the season, and that it was enjoyed immensely by everybody.

Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Robert Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blacow, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ashew, swimming about."

Dr. and Mrs. Buffet, Mrs. J. Horner, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacQuaid, Mrs. Nott, Miss Horner, Miss Olive Horner, Miss Barnard, Miss May, Miss Irwin, Miss Blacow, Messrs. A. Horner, Arthur Horner, Dr. Irwin, Dr. Taylor, Osborne, Gatten, Burton, Walker, Mosca, F. and W. Greenfield and others.

TO MINE IN CHINA

Plans are now being made for the formation, under the laws of this Territory, of a company for the development of minerals in China. Firmly believing that there awaits the vigorous searcher for gold and copper in the northern provinces of the empire a rich harvest, a corporation is being formed which, seeking investments from the mainland as well, will be primarily Hawaiian capitalists, and will be managed from this city.

The intention is to move rapidly to secure concessions to search for precious metals and coal, and mine and transport the same. Once established, it is the intention of the company to proceed on modern lines for the development of the properties they acquire, and thus secure the largest returns upon their capital. While the company will seek first for gold and copper deposits, there is in possession of its managers information of the existence of coal formations which will be of immense value, and these will form no inconsiderable portion of the mining activity which will follow its entrance into the field of Chinese development.

The officers of the corporation will be L. Ahlo, president; John M. Thurston, vice president; E. A. Mott-Smith, treasurer; W. C. Bunner, secretary. The company will be organized on a basis of \$200,000 capital, of which 10 per cent will be called in at once. The shares will have a value of \$20 each, and a large portion of these will be placed on the market immediately in New York and Washington.

A. L. Ahlo will be the manager of the corporation, and he will, early in the coming month, proceed to Washington for the purpose of securing the necessary papers and all the information possible as to the proper methods of procedure. Mr. Ahlo is an American citizen, and will return here armed with all needed papers for his entrance into China on the most favorable terms. It is expected that the corporation papers will be filed during the next week. There are many of the most prominent Chinese citizens, including Acting Consul Goo Kim Fui, Dr. Li, commissioner, and Chew Ho, in the company, and it is expected that leading Chinese in the United States will join in the plan.

SHOALS BETWEEN COAST AND HAWAII

The Army and Navy Journal gives the following interesting account of the Albatross' discovery of the shallowest waters between California and Hawaii:

More than fifty species of fish new to the scientific world were discovered by the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross in Hawaiian waters, according to Dr. C. H. Gilbert, professor of zoology at Stanford University, who was at the head of the party of scientists who left San Francisco for Hawaii on the Albatross on March 11. The steamer returned to San Francisco August 30.

An interesting episode in the outward bound voyage was the stopping of the Albatross 700 miles from San Francisco, over the Erben banks. Here is the only shoal water between California and Hawaii, 350 fathoms. Repeated attempts to dislodge living forms or any object from this hill-like elevation were fruitless, dredges, tackles, swab ropes all being caught and held fast. One of the party describes its surface as being cathedral-like spires of lava.

Professor Gilbert, in referring to the specimens of sea life secured, said:

"Life was found abundantly at all depths from the surface to 2,000 fathoms, or over two miles. Life has, in fact, been found in the sea four miles below the surface. Here, in total darkness and with a pressure of two tons to the square inch, fish-like creatures live and reproduce themselves, and not only that, but in large variety, and highly organized. Many species have well developed eyes and other sense organs, though all the light they can ever see must be phosphorescent and they show the most beautiful and brilliant colors, green, yellow and orange.

Their constant temperature must be near and below our freezing point, yet under such conditions nature brings forth manifold forms from the most minute to gigantic monsters and from simple cells to very advanced piscine types. Vertebrate and invertebrate forms hold even sway at all depths, and, although some of the deeper forms may be called the 'submerged tenth,' being degenerate, others show no falling off in structure or function.

"All the specimens taken from the greater depths died immediately upon reaching the surface. From a depth of 1,500 fathoms was secured one specimen of a fish, only four inches in length, that is one of the rarest in the Fish Commission's collection. Three other specimens of this variety—one found off the coast of Florida, one off the coast of Lower California and one near Panama—are the only others known to science. Three new species of snipe eels—small fish that are unable to close their jaws, but float about and allow smaller fish to enter their throats—are in the Hawaiian collection. A large chimera is another interesting specimen, found at a depth of about 1,000 fathoms. It has a hook-tail, with fins large and fan-shaped, and with teeth welded into a kind of plate on each jaw. Another specimen found at a great depth was a huge fish with two immense feelers on each side of its body, projecting forward and acting as a guide when the animal was swimming about."

BLOWN HIGH IN THE AIR Fatal Powder Blast at Puunui Quarry.

The premature explosion of a heavy charge of black powder in a drilled hole in the Puunui quarry half a mile beyond the end of the Liina street electric car line, caused the instant death yesterday afternoon of J. M. Garatta, a Portuguese laborer. As far as the police have investigated the matter the blame, if any there is for the tragedy, rests upon the deceased. A coroner's jury empaneled last evening will hold an inquest today at noon.

The Puunui quarry is a large one. In the engine house, which furnishes power for the rock crusher, the dead man's son worked as a fireman and saw the blast go off. At about 3.30 Garatta was working on the top of a ledge where he had been drilling a deep hole in which to insert the powder charge which was to loosen the stones and bring the mass down to the pit of the quarry. The hole was quite deep and he was using black powder to prime it. It was estimated that about 4½ tons would be needed. A quantity of powder would be poured into the hole and then tamped down with an iron rod about thirty-five feet in length. About two and a half tons had been thus used when a terrific explosion startled the residents of the valley. This was followed by an upheaval of stone and earth.

John Piko, who was at the pump which supplies water to the crusher, turned about just in time to see the body of Garatta descending from a great height surrounded by a shower of stones. When the air had cleared of missiles, Piko and the unfortunate man's son ran to the place where the body had fallen, fully eighty feet away from where the explosion had taken place. They found the man lying dead between two huge boulders. The police department was notified and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer Renear went to the place.

That the explosion had been a terrible one was evidenced by boulders which the Deputy could barely move which were found a hundred feet away from the point of explosion. Fortunately the man's body was intact, although terribly mangled. The remains were conveyed to the Board of Health morgue where Dr. Pratt made a post mortem examination.

The only cause which can be assigned for the premature explosion is that a spark caused by the iron rod striking a rock ignited the coarse grained powder.

The deceased was a man forty-six years of age a resident of Kailua, Tract, Kailua. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son.

SISAL MILL HAS BEEN STARTED

On Tuesday afternoon the new mill for decorticating and pressing the sisal fiber was started for the first time. The machinery was run on trial for about an hour and everything proved satisfactory. The machinery lacks only a pulley which connects with the press to make the mill complete. This will be put in place this week and by November 1 the plant will be in thorough running order and ready to run at its full capacity.

The physicians in charge of President Roosevelt's leg hope to pull him through all right—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves.
With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H T Jan 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu.
Yours very truly,
ALAN SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pocaterra, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 25." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

Ladies' Ideal Kid High Shoe

A handsome high boot with turn sole and Cuban heel. Made of the finest ideal kid with dull kid top. It is a beautiful dress shoe and

Costs only \$5 00 per pair.

Come and examine it.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	175.	" 135.
"	"	200.	" 160.
"	"	250.	" 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

John Hill, who is to be head gardener at Moanalua, came down on the Moana Saturday. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Delegate Wilcox has returned from Molokai where he is reported to have met with a decided frost from the legislators.

Twine and Fish Line

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

IN THE NUTMEG STATE

A Full Line of Bag Twine

Fish Hooks

All Sizes, Tinned and Japanned. See Our Window.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Corner Merchant Street.

POLITICS AND PROSPERITY.

We are getting near the end of a hard-fought campaign, the first well-organized and thoroughly earnest one we have had in many years; and if we win it, as we are going to do, the benefits will be felt by all alike. Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats. It is not a campaign which looks to prizes for any given person, or faction, or party; but one to apply Republican principles to the whole government of the Territory so that the greatest good may be had for the greatest number. All of us who live and labor in this country, whether we do it with our hands or our heads, want good times. We want plenty to do at fair pay. Owning to the fact that so much sugar is being raised elsewhere in the world, and because of labor troubles here, the price of our sugar has gone down and the cost of raising the cane has increased; hence most of us are getting on as well as we can with smaller incomes. To get bigger ones is the common object. Now if sugar does not go up we must get capital here to help us out in other ways; and we can't get a nickel unless we can prove to capitalists that the government, and especially the Legislature, will not do anything to hurt the vested interests of the land; will not do anything to make taxation unduly burdensome or returns from investments at all uncertain.

When a capitalist comes here now he asks about the laws. Does they make things easy or hard for capital? Is there any feeling against the man who has money to spend? He hears that the last Legislature threatened to put a tax on sugar production and he does not like it. They tell him that the Legislature would not appropriate money enough to run the affairs of the Territory and that the courts, for want of a spendthrift guardian, are running on tick. He hears that the Legislature spent a thousand dollars a day on itself and did nothing for the country except to protect its lady dogs and vote funds to unworthy employees who had been expelled from office. Such things offend capital and they cannot be repeated or perpetuated without driving from us the very agencies that are needed to keep Hawaii solvent and her people contented.

So it becomes an issue this year between prosperity and harder times. If the Republicans win, as it seems probable they will, one of the causes of the present stringency will have been removed; if the Home Rulers win, one of those causes will be extended for the period of two years. Two lean years are a heavy price to pay for Wilcox, Bill White and the rest of the reactionary crowd. It would seem as if they would get very much the best of the bargain.

Mr. Edwards of Napoosoo is going to show what can be done with vanilla plants on a large scale. The Advertiser knows Mr. Edwards to be a thoroughly competent man, familiar with the form of agriculture which he has selected for his experiments here, and as driving and energetic as a man needs to be who pioneers an industry. He has lately been to Fiji for plants and returns with 12,000 which will be set out in Napoosoo. As vanilla beans sell at from \$2 to \$20 per pound, according to the quality, Hawaii would gain immensely from a demonstration of the fact that its soil and climate is adapted to their growth.

People are beginning to wonder what became of the money collected from school children a few years ago to build a battleship called "the American Boy." Los Angeles is trying to get back her share, which amounts to several thousand dollars. It was understood at the time that the fund was nearly a million but nothing has been heard since either of the money or the ship.

The Republican meeting on Saturday night was one of the best, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, that has been held in this city for a long time. It showed an interest on the part of the voter which augurs a great turnout of Kuhlmen on election day. So far the Home Rulers have not begun to match its showing of strength.

The Wilcox speakers now refer to the white men of the Territory as "white cockroaches," "white snakes" and the like. They are the only people in the canvass who draw a color line. Suppose on that account Wilcox, at the concluding session, should find a white Congress drawing a color line against him? What a host would be there, my countrymen.

When the Home Rulers talk of crematories they overlook the fact that if the Marine Hospital service ever takes charge of the Settlement, as the Wilcox bill proposes, a place to burn dead lepers will be among the first structures built.

The earthquake the other night seems to have stirred Kilauea and now the ancient crater is sending up pyramids of fire. Probably no finer sight for tourists can be had in any part of the United States.

With the President dissatisfied with Wilcox and nine out of ten Congressmen snubbing him, he could not expect to get anything for Hawaii even if he knew how.

The times aren't so very hard when an audience can afford to buy eggs at five cents apiece, to throw at the speakers.

STRAIGHT VOTING.

On some sides the expression is heard from Republicans, "There are good men on the other tickets, so I shall vote for some of them." Certain candidates of the Slamese Twins are making their campaign, knowing that they have no hope of election unless they can secure sufficient Republican votes to place them in the Legislature, while the remainder of the men on the ticket which they grace are left at home. It is only fair to those who at this time contemplate scratching their tickets to present the case fairly and squarely, and thinking men, for weighing the whole situation, will certainly see that the interests involved in this fight, demand straightforward voting.

The Republicans stand pledged to a platform which safeguards the rights of every citizen of the Territory, and if elected cannot fail to carry out their promises to the people. Give to this community a Republican administration and the results will be seen even before the legislature sits. The return of confidence will be immediate and the people themselves will begin to reap the benefits at once. That this is the case seems to be beyond question, for the converse is proved by the lack of confidence which followed the actions of a Home Rule Legislature. The moneyed man of the United States to whose investments every man in the islands looks for the greater future of our industries, knows that all around him is prosperity, coming under a Republican administration and staying because of the very belief in the principles of the party in power, which insures its return at the fall elections.

But what do those same men who are looking for good things to buy and promote know of Home Ruleism? They are the men who own the ships which should be running into this harbor. They are the men whose money will make possible a revival in the estates which have languished for lack of development. What then do they know of the opposition to Republicanism in these islands? First they know that during the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced placing an export tax of \$10 a ton on sugar. They know that such a tax would cripple the industry, perhaps beyond repair. Then learning that Home Ruleism has again triumphed will they not feel that to invest money in Hawaii will be to take grave chances of jeopardizing its security?

They know that the campaign of the Home Rule party is made on lines of race and business prejudice, that the Home Rulers are appealing to their followers on the grounds of opposition to the material interests of the Territory. Will any man contemplating an investment, feel safe to place money in the country where the legislative power is avowedly opposed to the protection of the vested rights? Will the man who has an investment to make weigh the personality of the men elected. Rather will he not look to the fact that he is tied up to a party which gives on the stump, as the only excuse for its existence, the turning over of the system which brought great prosperity, lasting until in an evil moment the people placed it in the power of the Home Rulers to block the wheels of trade and progress?

Looking fairly in the face of the situation it is not a fact that the success of the Republican party will mean the return of the confidence of the people of the mainland, and of the men who are capable of employing labor here, in the stability of our institutions? Should not these considerations weigh above the selfish ones of casting a vote for a personal friend? It would appear that if ever a straight vote was needed the coming election was the time for its casting. The presence of a misfit democracy in the field, a democracy which for sake of less than fifteen per cent of the offices gave its consent that two members of the party should accept nominations on a platform which endorses a Republican administration, does not change the situation in the least. The election of a ticket with Wilcox at its head must be considered a Home Rule victory, and now as never before, the material interests of the country demand that the United States know that Hawaii is no longer reactionary but progressive.

What if in a personal opinion opposed to that of a majority of the Republican conventions, there is one man on the misfit ticket who is better fitted for the Legislature than his neighbor on the Republican ticket. Should not the people now declare that the time has come for a complete changing of the past record, and the majority of the Congress before which Hawaii will stand asking favors, be told that the people recognize the fact that Republicanism has in the past made for progress, and the majority of the voters of the newest Territory wishes to stand with the advancing procession?

A scratched vote is a half vote against Republicanism.

The Independent again tells the Molokai lepers to mind their own business and keep out of politics. With its usual lucidity the Wilcox organ asks: "Are they the whole sour cheese in a small circle that would compel a worm to turn in its narrow cell?" And again, "Do they (the lepers) believe they are the whole people and upon them rests the pivotal point that will turn the country in favor of Republicanism?" "We plainly told the country's leper words," shouts the Wilcox organ, "to mind their own business and we mean every word of it." After this the enthusiasm of the Molokai people for Wilcox will be expected to show itself in fire fountains.

Wilcox men are defending his inaction on the plea that he has worked against him and thus destroyed his influence. To the ordinary observer it would seem a bad way to gain confidence to spend an evening in hurling epithets. The same candles will not be converted into friends by abuse, but if strong before will be doubly strong after and instead of sixteen failures and one success Wilcox will share a clean list of failures the next time.

The residue of the Legislature from the Home Rulers is well on the cards. It is some time since the Wilcox party talked of being able to win a two-thirds majority there, the outfit being mighty busy now trying to escape a minority fate.

WILCOX AND THE LEPROS.

In his more recent speeches on the subject, Delegate Wilcox has declared that he is not in favor of bringing leprosy to Molokai from the mainland. If this is true, why then does his bill, which he still proposes to urge, provide for just that transfer? Witness these extracts from the measure which Wilcox introduced on December 17, 1901:

A BILL To provide a reservation for leprosy patients. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that part of the island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kalaupapa, and now used as a place of confinement for leprosy patients, is HEREBY DECLARED TO BE A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

Sec. 2. That whenever the board of health of any State or Territory of the United States shall declare that a person is infected with leprosy, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transport said infected person to SAID RESERVATION and there confine said infected person until cured. In other words, Wilcox is opposed to the lazaretto idea in his Congress only but is working for it in Congress.

The lepers should not permit themselves to be deceived by Wilcox. The immense sums of money he says would be spent at Molokai by the Federal Government are not for the purpose of setting lepers free. That is an act which would cost nothing except the few hundred dollars required for steamers. What is wanted of the Wilcox money is to build the institutions which would be required to carry out the provisions of the Wilcox and Wanger bills. What are these institutions? They are: 1. Prison wards for the complete segregation of men and women and of varying types of the disease. 2. Operating and dissecting rooms for surgical treatment and post mortems. 3. A crematory for burning the dead. 4. Kitchens for the preparation of special foods required in determining dietary values. These structures would all be required in carrying out the rules of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the treatment and study of any kind of plague, leprosy in especial.

Some friend of Wilcox, who is too timid to sign his name to communications, writes the Bulletin that the United States could not, from motives of Christianity, treat the lepers as harshly as the Advertiser said it would in yesterday's leading article. Unfortunately for the theory of that writer, the facts are dead against him. Not only does Senator Burton declare that the United States, if it takes charge at Molokai, would separate the male and female lepers and keep them apart; but that is precisely what is being done in the Philippines today wherever lepers have been collected by the Government. These unfortunates are imprisoned, segregated as to sex, deprived of fish and experimented upon by the doctors. Within a month past this paper has reprinted from the Manila Times an account of the escape from jail of several lepers who could no longer endure the hardships thrust upon them. It may be taken for granted that the United States' authorities are not intentionally cruel; but so great is the fear of leprosy among Americans that they count no measure too drastic to prevent the spread of the disease, believing that it is better to visit hardships upon a few leprosy persons than to expose millions of non-leprosy persons to the visitation of the plague.

The Wanger leper bill, referred to above, was introduced as a supplementary measure to the Wilcox bill, on January 23, 1902. This measure confesses the object of carrying out the intention of the Berlin Lepra Conference—a body which formulated rules of the most severe character—and provides that lepers shall be isolated in "special asylums" and shall have no "bodily contact" with other people. Treating of members of known leprosy families who are free of the disease the bill says:

They shall be kept under strict supervision by the local boards of health in the United States for the term of seven years, at the end of which time, if no leprosy has developed, they are to be free of any further supervision.

Applied to Hawaii this section would visit upon the uninfected kindred of lepers a surveillance seven years long.

The way to kill both these measures is to send to Congress a man who, like Prince Kuhio, will be able to demonstrate that the interests of lepers are best conserved by a continuance of the methods which now obtain at Molokai. If Wilcox goes back he will work for his own measure and, in case it passes, the Wanger bill, which supplies the details of administration and is understood to be approved in the main by the Surgeon General, would naturally go with it.

Candidate for the Senate Jesse P. Makai, Home Rule member of the last legislature, thinks that he has been harshly dealt with when he is accused of "holding up" the loan bill. He bases his plea upon the fact that the bill did not leave the Speaker's table for reference to his committee, and so he could not have held it up. One of the Republican members says that Makai is a really repulsive fellow, for when the Home Rulers with the desire of securing an extra session broke a quorum of the House, he promised to do all that he could for the Loan Bill, and although he had one friend who would have done as he asked, permitted the closing days of the session to pass without action though there were fifteen members, and his friend would have completed the quorum. When a leader hides behind a subterfuge to escape the just comment of his misled constituents he shows himself unworthy of their renewed confidence.

Wilcox was only a phantasmal winner two years ago, narrowly missing defeat. He had no such opposition as he is getting now, nor a record of legislative failure to contend with.

Prince Kuhio will not lose anything by his Hilo trip but Wilcox will find that a few things have happened there since he left.

LOCAL BREVIETES.

Mrs. W. W. Hall returned to Honolulu on Friday. She has been the guest for a week at Pineapple Hill, Wahiawa, of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eames.

Captain Berger is expected next Friday from his vacation trip to the coast and public concerts by the Government band will be resumed on November 1.

Secretary Cooper has sent a circular letter to each of the Road Boards in the Territory asking for estimates for appropriations—required for the next two years. These are to be made up in a report to be submitted to the legislature. A report is asked also on the work already accomplished.

An order was made yesterday in United States court for the payment of witnesses in the Tanbara case. The murder trial was a rather expensive proceeding, the total cost being over \$1500. No further move looking towards an appeal has been made, and if it is taken, the case will probably go direct to the United States Supreme Court.

Old Whalers Want Coffee.

Every little while a request comes to some Honolulu man from some old whaler who is stowed away in a "snug harbor" on the Atlantic coast for a bag of that old Hawaiian coffee, that's got a smell that will gladden a fellow's heart when he is ten miles away from it. In most cases the coffee is got together and sent along, as the old whalers love the island coffee, and say that nothing like it is to be secured from any other portion of the globe.

A Canadian Pacific freight train was thrown into the Pitt river near New Westminster, but no one was seriously injured.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid. These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind. It is a powerful purgative, and it is a powerful tonic. THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury. THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of overwork, and it possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 27, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	40
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	40
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	23 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	20
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,500,000	100	.....	24
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	24
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	24
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	12 1/2	.....
Kalahele	2,000,000	100	.....	24
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	24
Kihali Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	.....	70
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	70
Koloa	200,000	100	.....	70
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	.....	24
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	.....	24
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	24
Ookala	500,000	100	.....	24
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,000	30	.....	24
Olaa Paid Up	2,500,000	20	.....	24
Olovala	150,000	100	.....	122 1/2
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	24
Pacific	50,000	100	.....	24
Pala	750,000	100	.....	24
Popeo	750,000	100	.....	150
Pioneer	2,700,000	100	.....	70
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	24
Waialuku	700,000	100	.....	24
Waipahoehoe	252,000	100	.....	170
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder & S. Co.	100,000	100	.....	100
Inter-Island & E. Co.	500,000	100	.....	97 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	24
Hon. B. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100	.....	24
Mutual Tel. Co.	50,000	10	.....	10
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	92 1/2
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olaa 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuku 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSION SALES. Forty Kahuku, \$20; 10 Olaa paid, \$10.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes buncles in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss Anna M. Russell, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000. Total reinsurance, 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 8,500,000. Capital their reinsurance companies, 25,800,000. Total reinsurance, 34,300,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices. ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right. Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii. CAPITAL \$500,000. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier; Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED to cure all cases of Constipation, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 24 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincolns and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

DAVIES MONEY PAID IN

Boyd Matter Will Be Settled Soon.

James H. Boyd yesterday paid into the Department of Public Works as a government realization, the sum of \$3,000 in gold, the amount received by him from T. H. Davies & Co. for road work in Hilo, and hitherto unaccounted for. The money was turned over to Chief Clerk White, after a lengthy conference between Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, Supt. Boyd and Land Commissioner Boyd.

There are many who think that Boyd will, within a short time, resume his standing as Superintendent of Public Works, though there could be obtained no official confirmation of the report yesterday.

The principal transaction to be explained by Boyd, was that in reference to the Davies matter, and as this seems to have been settled to the satisfaction of the Territorial officials, Secretary Cooper may turn the Public Works office to Supt. Boyd within a day or two if further explanations are equally as satisfactory.

No official statement could be obtained yesterday as to the final disposition of the matter, all the officials concerned in the conference being equally reticent.

Following the close of conferences yesterday afternoon Governor Dole said: "In the Davies matter the \$3,000 has been paid into the Department of Public Works by Superintendent Boyd as a government realization."

"It is reported that the entire matter has been practically settled. Has it?" Governor Dole was asked.

"There are some other matters to be explained," was the reply. "But there is a prospect of their being disposed of soon."

Governor Dole stated that he did not consider himself at liberty to make public any of the remaining matters regarding the conduct of the Superintendent's office, which are to be explained. A formal letter was sent to Mr. Boyd in which all these matters were set out, and the greater part of the day was spent yesterday in explanations.

Mr. Boyd was not disposed to talk of the trouble, though he gave the impression that everything had been satisfactorily arranged and that he would soon resume charge of his office. He was in fact in his office and in conference with his clerks, when asked to make a statement in regard to the affair. "The matter is progressing," said Mr. Boyd. "There has been a tremendous upheaval in the office and naturally it takes time to get things back into shape." Secretary Cooper said he had nothing to add to the statement of the Governor and would not say whether he would turn over his office to Mr. Boyd now, or not.

QUESTIONS COOPER'S AUTHORITY.
When the Walkiki Road Commission met yesterday morning in the office of the chairman, the question was raised as to the authority of Henry E. Cooper to act as Superintendent of Public Works, in appointing the commission. Judge Stanley, who appeared for W. H. Cornwell and others said that he would like to have the matter settled, though he had no objection to the members of the board, or to Cooper as superintendent. He contended, however, that there could be but one Superintendent of Public Works, and that both Boyd and Cooper could not hold the position at the same time. The commission adjourned without passing upon the question. In the meantime the matter will probably be disposed of by the re-appointment of the members of the commission, in the event that Supt. Boyd resumes his office. Supt. Boyd stated yesterday that he would do this if he took charge within a few days as expected. The commission adjourned until tomorrow afternoon when the Queen Emma Estate claim will be taken up. The Cornwell claim is set for Thursday.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Weedon's Lecture Tour Takes Him to Los Angeles.
Walter C. Weedon, a popular lecturer of Hawaii, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant's Association. Mr. Weedon has spent thirty-seven years in the islands and is in the United States at this time to impress upon tourists that Hawaii is "the wonderland—the Paradise of the Pacific."
"Just how long I shall stay here on this trip I do not know, but perhaps six months or a year. We are now seeking to increase our tourist crops over there, and that is principally why I am over here. I want to impress upon Western travelers that they cannot afford not to extend their trips to these beautiful verdant islands. It is a lovely ocean voyage, and more tourists should know the grandeur thereof. I have lived in the islands for thirty-seven years. We are planning largely for the St. Louis Exposition. We want to have a building of our own, and propose to spend from \$30,000 to \$50,000 on it. I shall negotiate on the matter as soon as I can get to St. Louis. Yes, I shall deliver many lectures here."—Los Angeles Times

FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA

(Continued from Page 1.)

acreage devoted to vegetable growing in the United States.
I have thought a brief summary of statistics on vegetable growing, as given in the Twelfth United States Census Report, just to hand, may be suggestive and of interest in showing the magnitude of this branch of agriculture in the United States:

The total acreage and value of vegetables, including field crops of Irish and sweet potatoes, for 1899 is placed at 5,753,191 acres, being 2 per cent of all farm crops for that year, their value being estimated at \$242,170,148, or 8.3 per cent of all farm crops; making an average value of \$42.00 per acre for vegetables as against 10.04 per cent for other crops. Of this immense acreage, slightly more than 50 per cent was devoted to Irish potatoes. Next come sweet potatoes with an acreage, including that of yams, of 537,447, and the value of the crop is stated to be \$19,876,200. Sweet potatoes, as you know, cannot be successfully grown over so wide a territory as the Irish potato, its extensive production being confined mainly to the Southern States and California. These sections, however, seem to supply all home demands under ordinary conditions, and it therefore does not seem likely that Hawaii need look to the mainland for an outlet of this crop. The onion crop comes third in importance, the area of 47,983 acres valued at \$6,637,625; an average value of \$138.33. This may seem at first thought a promising field for our Hawaiian trucker, yet, my California experience leads me to believe that we cannot compete successfully with the mainland in onion growing. Our climate may be favorable, in fact we have grown choice bulbs of a half dozen varieties at Kamehameha, but in general our soils are as yet too raw for this exacting crop, except it be in limited areas. However, we should by all means supply our home demand,—doubtless herein an opportunity awaits some skilled gardener.

Of miscellaneous vegetables grown for the market, an acreage of 1,175,200 is reported. Of the above, Hawaii and Alaska are accredited with 1,521 acres. The total value of the produce is given as \$227,746, an average of \$149.73 per acre. Unfortunately these two new territories have been thrown together in the census report, thus depriving us of more exact statistics for Hawaii.

Also, have I been unable to obtain even approximate figures covering our imports of vegetable products, but I have no doubt but that a good many thousands of dollars in hard cash are annually exchanged for stale vegetables and canned goods that might be grown here, and of superior quality. That the present state of affairs should not exist must be apparent to all thinking men, and the wonder is that our enterprising Chinese gardeners have not brought a change ere this. It seems to me the opportunity for superior intelligence and skill, and I base my conclusions on a year's residence and experience, during which time I have seen a long list of vegetables successfully grown here. I do not remember seeing finer string-beans, table beets, collards, sweet corn, endive, cucumbers, egg plants, leeks, lettuce, musk and water melons, okra, onions, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, salsify, Swiss chard, squash and tomatoes, than we exhibited at our recent Territorial fair and elsewhere in the vicinity of Honolulu, not omitting Wahiawa. But no systematic effort seems to have been made to supply our home wants by anyone excepting, perhaps, the Chinese gardeners, and variety, with them, is woefully lacking. It requires judgment and skill, this intensive farming which secures a continuous succession of first-class vegetables in great variety. But cannot Wahiawa colony become equal to the fullest requirements. I think so most decidedly, and your good beginnings under difficulties are our best promise for the future. I shall watch your development along this particular line with special interest—it has become a hobby with me.

I shall not attempt to tell you how to make a fortune on half an acre in half as many years because none of you would follow my directions, nor shall I follow the old time monthly garden calendar idea which gave the minutest instruction to every detail in gardening operations, happily the day is passing when the chief aim of books is to save one the trouble of thinking. In no other calling as in ours, with its constantly varying conditions, are there better teachers than the personal observations and deductions obtained in practical experience harnessed to the suggestive helps from our National Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural colleges, and experimental stations, the Agricultural press and, last but not least, from Farmers' Institutes like ours, which give mutual strength and inspiration for further work.

Science and practice are each year becoming better friends. We are no longer satisfied in knowing how to hoe, irrigate or fertilize our crops, but we must know the why as well. And I cannot do better than to touch upon some of the broad underlying principles of agriculture, as they must equally apply to vegetable gardening, and perhaps suggest factors that may apply to your conditions.
Soil is the foundation and climate the roof of the farm, and vegetable gardening is farming intensified. Put to the market gardener the selection of a favorable location is as important as the soil. "More mighty than Art is Nature," yet much can be done to improve a deficient soil. Great as is the value of a deep, rich, sandy loam for gardening purposes, no one doubts the greater value of Wahiawa here than if it were on any of the other islands. We cannot lose sight of market opportunities and shipping facilities. "To produce is one thing, to sell another."
Both soil and location must to a great

PRINCE DAVID KAWANAKOIA OUT OF RACE FOR SENATOR

Will Formally Withdraw From the Contest at Once for Purely Personal Reasons.

Prince David last evening expressed surprise that his intentions had become known, but when questioned admitted that it was his plan to formally withdraw from the race. He said that he had no idea of the effect of his action, as he had not discussed its significance with anyone. He said he had simply come to the conclusion that he would not make the race for the place. The Prince has not made an active canvass, and it has been rumored recently that he had been solicited, but had refused, to make a tour of Oahu with Wilcox.

Friends of both the Princes expressed last evening the utmost satisfaction over the developments, as they said the



result could not be otherwis than helpful to Prince Kuhio.

extent determine the kind of produce to be grown. If near a local market, then variety rather than quantity counts, and one often becomes his own direct salesman, which calls for the rare combination of business ability and gardening skill, a business of small but important detail. On the other hand, the extensive trucker at a distance is confronted by other problems. No matter how plentiful and how excellent his crop, if his market be glutted, even the low resulting profits are too often swallowed up by commission rates and freight charges. Again, the perishable nature of truck crops makes them especially susceptible to loss, thus compelling the more costly rapid transit methods to insure safe arrival at destination. It has been estimated that the producer often receives less than 30 per cent of the price paid by consumers, a strong intimation that our methods of marketing are still extremely crude. To remedy so gross a defect is surely worthy of careful study, since every per cent of increase in the farmer's returns is clear profit. Perhaps you have worked out the problem to your own satisfaction, but I dare say there is room for improvement everywhere. My own thought in the matter is that specialization must gradually be developed in one's crops, and only by careful organization and co-operation can you obtain the benefits to be derived from the combined knowledge, influence and resulting strength so essential to large operations. Wahiawa Colony is destined to become a large and influential institution if you so will it.

To me, farming, and especially vegetable gardening, is an experimental science, and every farmer is an experimenter to a greater or less extent. New questions are continually arising and the intelligent agriculturist answers them by putting such questions to the soil or crops themselves. Every farm is a chapter in the open book of nature, and, at Kamehameha, these chapters have been divided into several paragraphs, some of which may be interesting and suggestive.

Our whole farm has been plotted and the different fields designated. A careful record is kept of all operations such as clearing, tilling, sowing, varieties, their source, cost, time of maturity, and quality and quantity of the product. Variety tests are constantly under way and these test the seasons and benefit of rotation. Much good, I think, has resulted in a practical as well as in an educational way. With the new school year we have taken up fertilizing experiments in connection with methods of cultivation, irrigation and drainage, and we are planning a systematic fight against insect pests for the coming season. We are fortunate in having the critical trade of the schools, and many valuable lessons in neatness, cleanliness and promptness, cardinal principles in the selling of vegetables, are being taught the boys, and must prove useful to them in after life.

Not the least our vegetable garden has taught us is that here is work and study for a lifetime, a work in which no man is too high or too low to participate.

The lateness of the hour did not permit a lengthy discussion of this paper, and the subject went over to another meeting.

THE SPALDING- WILLIAMS NUPTIALS

(Communicated.)

The marriage of J. P. Spalding of Koloa, to Miss Annie Williams of Honolulu was celebrated by a grand reception and luau at which nearly two hundred people attended. Enough refreshments were on hand to supply two hundred more, and a general good time was had throughout the entire day. In the evening a ball was given in honor of the newly married couple, by the Koloa people in general. M. A. Rego conducted the whole affair from start to finish. Much credit is due him for his good work. A large lanai, fifty by twenty-four was erected and three large tables were spread with the choicest Hawaiian dishes.

The lanai and house were grandly decorated with ferns and Chinese lanterns for which Mr. Welsh was congratulated. The young couple have many friends and the presents make no bad showing. Many others are on their way. Quite a few people left the city to attend the wedding. After a whole day and evening of a general good time their friends left wishing the couple a happy and bright future.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Spalding are now spending their honeymoon in Koloa at the home of the bridegroom's parents.

NAMES FOUND ON THE TICKETS

The following is a list of nominations as candidates for the coming election on November 4th, received in this office up to, and including, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, for the Third Senatorial and Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, Island of Oahu:

Third Senatorial District—William C. Achi, Clarence W. Ashford (C. W. Akapoka), Edgar Cayless (Kepalike), P. R. Isenberg, David Kawanakoa, Jesse P. Makainai, L. L. McCordless (Linakona Eliwai), Chas. Notley (Kale Noleke).
Fourth Representative District—Joseph Aea, Frank Andrade, William Aylett (Will Aleike), J. M. Camara, Samuel F. Chillingworth, William W. Harris, John D. Holt, Jr. (Keoni Holo opo), Harry A. Juen, S. K. Kamakala, Douglas Kaona, Jonah Kumalae, Carlos A. Long, C. J. McCarthy (Kale Makake), I. Nauha, Gardner K. Wilder.
Fifth Representative District—Daniel Damian, J. M. Ezera, Frank R. Harvey (Palakiko Hawe), John Lot Kaulukou, M. K. Kou, David M. Kupihua, William Mossman, Jr. (Mokimama opo), L. B. Nainoa, Ben Naukana, Ng Monwar (Manuwa), S. K. Oili, J. K. Paele, James E. Shaw (Kimo Ko), Henry C. Vida (o Hale Mau Mau).

Kuhio and Wilcox.

It is difficult for any sensible man to point out one single good reason why Prince Kuhio should not be elected instead of Wilcox. So far as the work in Congress is concerned, there is no question but what Prince Kuhio, elected as a Republican, can have practically whatever he asks in reason from his Republican brothers in the house. Wilcox could not, and cannot do that. Prince Kuhio represents the young and fast increasing class of intelligent and wealthy Hawaiians, while Wilcox represents dead ideas—and himself. From no matter what point of view one looks at it the election of Prince Kuhio to Congress is so all important that the election of Wilcox, calmly considered, appears simply as a huge burlesque. If a subsidy is to be secured for the ex-queen, Prince Kuhio, a relative of the queen and a wealthy Hawaiian in his own right, is the man to send. If appropriations are to be secured, Prince Kuhio, backed by his Republican prestige, can secure them. Two years ago, the election of Wilcox could have been construed to mean something, but under present conditions it would simply be a piece of pitiable folly.—Maui News.

Meeting a Orisin.

There were strict orders in the Philippines regarding looting, and one day a lieutenant's suspicions were aroused by a private whom he saw peering eagerly under the piazza of a house on the outskirts of Manila.

"What are you doing there?" he demanded, in his gruffest tones.

"Why, sir," said the soldier, saluting, "I'm only trying to catch a chicken which I've just bought."

Lieutenant K— stooped and caught sight of a fine pair of fowls.

"There are two chickens under there," he exclaimed, excitedly, "I bought the other one. Catch 'em both!"

John O'Donnell was suspended from the British Parliament upon the opening day for shaking his fist in the face of the Premier.

The fighting in Venezuela has not reached a decisive stage though 600 casualties have been reported from the present battle.

A convention of strikers has been called which will probably end the coal strike.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup has reached New York.

CATARRRH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COURT HAS A BUSY DAY

Two decisions of much importance were given yesterday by Judge Robinson in cases which had been submitted to him during vacation time. In the suit of Lim Ah Lee vs. Ah Soon the court found for plaintiff with a similar finding in the case of Frank Godfrey vs. Emma M. Nakulua.

The first suit was for the settlement of damages in the Manoa Valley dispute over water rights. The case had been in the Supreme Court and was sent back in order that the damages might be assessed. Judge Robinson in fixing the damages goes into detail regarding the profits arising from the cultivation of taro. As to one patch of land not planted the court holds there can be no recovery, and as to ten other patches the damage can be but nominal. The court holds that the plaintiffs are entitled to three-fourths of the amount of taro which could have been grown, because during that season, there being a drought, other Manoa valley taro planters sustained a loss of one-fourth of their crop from natural causes.

The damage is fixed at \$1700 and the court says in conclusion:

Let a decree be entered in favor of complainants and against respondents, perpetually enjoining and restraining the respondents, their agents, servants and employees, from in anywise obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water flowing over the dam situated in Manoa stream known as and called Paalulu dam, or in any manner obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water used in supplying the lands of said complainants on the Ewa side of said Manoa stream flowing in the ditch leading from that certain other dam designated and known as the Bishop dam, which said ditch is referred to in the pleadings in this cause and designated as Ditch A, on the diagram attached to complainants' bill of complaint and made a part thereof and marked Exhibit "A," every night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and further on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays from 12 o'clock noon to 6 p. m., and also awarding said complainants damages in the sum of \$1700.00 sustained by them by reason of the unlawful acts of said respondents in trespassing upon said land and in obstructing and in interfering with and decreasing in volume the water flowing over said Paalulu dam through said Ditch A, together with costs of suit.

METCALF LEGAL HEIR.

In the case of Frank Godfrey as trustee for Thos. Metcalf vs. Emma Nakulua judgment was given for plaintiff. The suit was one in ejectment, the defendant holding possession for land bequeathed by Theophilus Metcalf to his son Frank, or by and him to "his lawfully begotten children", and in case there were none the property was to go to the sister or brothers. There was considerable evidence both for and against the legitimacy of the child, but the court holds that the plaintiff is the son of Frank Metcalf and awards him the property. The court finds:

"I am satisfied from the evidence adduced that Thomas Metcalf, plaintiff's beneficiary, is the sole surviving lawfully begotten child of Frank Metcalf, and as such sole surviving lawfully begotten child, was entitled upon the death of his father, the said Frank Metcalf, to the immediate possession of the lands and premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being at that time the owner in fee thereof, and that the plaintiff, as trustee for said Thomas Metcalf, under and by virtue of said deed, dated August 30th, 1901, ever since said last mentioned day has been, at the time of the commencement of this action was, and is now the owner and entitled to the possession of said lands and premises. The presumption of legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage is too strong to be overcome by the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendant in the case at bar."

WILLIE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Willie Crawford, the Chinese-Hawaiian, won first blood in the suit for divorce brought by his wife, Rebecca Crawford. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Robinson on motion for alimony. The defendant in reply set up the insufficiency of the complaint, it being alleged that it did not set out that they were not living together as husband and wife or had not been doing so for any length of time, prior to the filing of the petition.

Judge Robinson sustained the plea, holding that the defect to be a vital one, and the motion was dismissed with leave to the plaintiff to amend the libel.

COURT NOTES.

Default was entered against defendant by Judge De Bolt in the case of Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Loo Chit Sam.

The accounts of Miriam Lasarus, as guardian of the estate of Manu Deceased left property worth \$1276.

The accounts of Sophie H. B. Pratt as executrix of the estate of James Hyde Pratt have been approved.

Cecil Brown has been appointed executor of the estate of Geo. F. Boardman, W. A. Whitner and S. B. Rose, who were named in the will, having waived their claims. Bond was fixed at \$25,000.

W. L. Howard has been granted leave to make a partial distribution of the estate of A. Kroft, deceased.

WHALEN A SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

Peacock Sued for Value of the Vessel.

The ill success which so far has attended the Marcus Island expedition still appears to cling to the promoters of the project. Yesterday, in the United States court, suit was instituted against Walter C. Peacock, on behalf of the United States, to recover the sum of \$2,500, being the value of the Julia E. Whalen, the vessel which carried the exploring party to the island.

According to the petition filed by United States Attorney Breckons, the vessel became forfeited to the United States because her owner, Walter C. Peacock, registered her as an American vessel, when in fact he was not a citizen of the United States.

While the error was made perhaps inadvertently, the suit, it is said, still lies against Mr. Peacock, and was instituted by the United States attorney at the direction of the solicitor of the treasury, as is attested in the declaration attached to the petition. Though Mr. Peacock was eligible to citizenship, he did not take out his final papers until some time after the return of the Whalen from the Marcus Island expedition. This became known to Collector Stackable at that time, and there was then thought of taking possession of the Whalen and preventing her sale. However, the purchase of the vessel by an innocent party does affect the claim of the United States, if there be any, so the sale was allowed to proceed. The matter was referred to the Washington authorities, with the request that the district attorney was requested to begin suit against W. C. Peacock for the value of the vessel.

The following are the allegations in the petition filed yesterday:

"That heretofore and on, to wit, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1902, in order to secure the registry, under the laws of the United States, of a certain vessel known as the 'Julia E. Whalen,' did take an oath, at the port of Honolulu, in the district and Territory of Hawaii, before R. C. Stackable special deputy collector of customs in and for said district, the said R. C. Stackable being then and there an officer authorized to make such registry. That in said oath so taken as aforesaid, the said Walter C. Peacock, under and by the name of Walter C. Peacock, did swear, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, amongst other things, that he, the said Walter C. Peacock, was a citizen of the United States of America, and that the said Walter C. Peacock was, at the time of the making of said oath, the sole owner of the vessel 'Julia E. Whalen,' and did further make oath, to the best of his belief and knowledge, that no subject or citizen of any foreign power, either directly or indirectly, by way of trust or confidence or otherwise, was interested in said vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof.

"That at the time of the taking of the oath aforesaid, a subject and a citizen of a foreign power, to wit, the said Walter C. Peacock, was interested in the said vessel 'Julia E. Whalen,' and was the sole owner thereof, and in truth and fact, within the knowledge of said Walter C. Peacock, the statement made by the said Walter C. Peacock to said oath, that no subject or citizen of said foreign power was interested in said vessel, was not true.

"That the value of the said vessel, Julia E. Whalen, is the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars.

"That by reason of the facts aforesaid, and by force of the statutes of the United States of America, to wit, Sections 4142 and 4143 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said defendant, Walter C. Peacock, forfeited and became liable to pay to the United States of America the value of said vessel, to wit, the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars. Yet the said defendant, though requested has not paid to the United States of America the said sum of money, or any part thereof, but refuses to do so to the damage of the United States of America in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

"Wherefore, judgment for the sum above stated is asked on behalf of the United States."

Who Cares Whether?

It is rumored on Maui, though whether true or not the News does not know, that Judge Humphreys of Honolulu and Judge Little of Hilo are quietly opposing Prince Kuhio, and throwing their influence to Wilcox. If this be true, the motive can readily be understood. When Satan, overcame, rebelled and fell from the ramparts of heaven, he drew many great, but lesser lights with him. If it be not true, Judge Humphreys and Judge Little should be informed of the vicious rumor at once in order that they may correct it in haste.—Maui News.

A Gale off the coast of Ireland

lost several wrecks.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building,
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

**THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES
WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.**
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and
permanent cure. 1.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injur-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES**

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 1d each, and in cases containing six
bottles, the quantity, is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL THE
BEST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR
S throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng.
and Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
sold off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LD
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Straits Plantation Company.
The Wallace Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, Ohio.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Avon Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Sleep is induced by the Japanese,
states a French author by compressing
the carotids. These large arteries,
which carry blood to the brain, run up-
ward along the ear from the lower
front of the neck, and are pressed with
a hand on each side of the neck. The
brain congestion producing wakeful-
ness is thus reduced.

PROGRESS OF HAWAII

Jared Smith's Report of Agricultural Station.

The annual report of the Hawaii
Agricultural Experiment Station for
1901, by Jared G. Smith, Special Agent
in charge, has been issued. The report
is illustrated by several plates. One
view shows the rice and taro fields of
Pauoa Valley; another gives views of
the women workers of the taro fields,
views of the station sites, and a num-
ber of clever pictures of things bearing
on our agricultural industry.

The report is as follows:
The period from April 5 to May 15
was occupied in making preliminary
surveys of the land which had been set
apart for the use of the station, the
Kewalo-uka tract in Makiki valley, ad-
jacent to the city of Honolulu. This
tract, containing 154 acres, lying along
the southeast slope of the Punchbowl
and Tantalus ridge, is nearly two miles
long and has a maximum width of
about 300 yards at its lowest portion,
nearest the city, and about 100 yards at
the upper end. The elevation ranges
from 125 feet, nearest the city, to 1,350
feet on the end nearest Mount Tantalus,
the height of that peak being 2,013 feet.

Although the preliminary arrange-
ments had been entered into in Septem-
ber, 1900, between the governor of the
territory and Dr. Stubbs, yet the formal
transfer did not take place until June
10, 1901, when two tracts were reserved
to the territory, one of ten acres as a
stone quarry and a second of fifty-two
acres on the slopes and within the crater
of Punchbowl Hill, which was re-
served for a public park. By the cour-
tesy of the secretary of the navy this
department was granted the temporary
use of the naval hospital site for ex-
perimental purposes. The work of
clearing land and erecting buildings
was begun with as little delay as pos-
sible. Twenty-four acres, comprising
all of the naval hospital reservation and
land adjacent to it, was cleared of a
dense growth of guava and lantana
bushes, prickly pear, and algaroba or
the mesquite bean woods. The contract
under which the work was performed
called for the removal of all tree stumps
and roots and plowing the land to the
depth of 20 inches. This work was
not completed within the period agreed
upon, but was carried out in an ex-
tremely careful manner, reflecting great
credit upon the contractor. The cost of
this work amounted to \$30 per acre.
About 30 cords of wood, worth \$10 a
cord, was obtained from this land and
are now on hand subject to sale.

Thirteen acres of 15-year-old planted
eucalyptus or Australian gum forest
was also cleared at the upper end of the
tract at a contract price of \$65 per acre.
The trees were very dense in this forest,
and the cost of removal of roots and
stumps much greater than in the open
algaroba and guava woods at the lower
elevation. This contract was carried
out by Japanese labor and was not so
efficiently performed as the previous
one, given to an American firm. About
400 cords of wood were secured by the
station, valued at \$3 to \$3.50 per cord.

Contracts were also let for the erec-
tion of an office and a residence build-
ing. The office contains two rooms, and
is intended to be only one wing of a
building, the remainder to be completed
at a later date.

The residence contains six rooms.
Both office and residence occupy a com-
manding position on the heights above
and back of Honolulu, at an elevation
of 350 feet above sea level. These build-
ings cost \$3,900, the contract not in-
cluding the painting.

A two-story, stable, 18x32 feet, with
three stalls, carriage room, tool and
harness rooms, was planned and built
by the special agent in charge. In
connection with the stable are a 2,000-
gallon tank, watering trough, and manure
shed, and there are feed bins and
chutes at convenient location.

A two-room hut or cottage was also
built to serve as quarters for the la-
borers employed. A poultry house and
poultry yard inclosed by wire netting
has been built also a small house in
which to store dynamite, considerable
amounts of which have been used in
blasting and grading operations neces-
sary in grading and making roads
around the station buildings.

A seed bed was prepared and covered
over with slats in lieu of a glass or
canvas covered propagating house.
The location of the station buildings
having been made above the level to
which city water is at present supplied,
a water system had to be installed by
the station. A line of one-inch pipe
was laid 60 feet to connect with the
city water system and a 10,000-gallon
tank was placed at an elevation of 250
feet, that being the maximum height
above sea level at which city water is
now supplied. An 8,000-gallon tank
was erected back of the residence at
a height above the 60-foot line to give
enough water pressure in both office
and residence.

A 1½ horse power gas engine
and double-acting pump were installed
at the 250-foot level and the water is
pumped through a 2-inch galvanized
iron pipe into the upper tank. A 4-inch
swing check valve was placed between
the pump and the upper tank to relieve
the engine from the longitudinal vibra-
tion resulting from the alternating rise
and fall of the 2-inch column of water
in the discharge pipe. The working
pressure is about 47 pounds. All out-
side water connections including the in-
stallation of the pumping plant, were
made by station employees and not by
contract, this having proved the only
satisfactory way of getting work done
and at the same time the cheapest.

A dark room for photographic work
and the storage of chemicals has been
built in one of the office rooms, and a
water-closet is also being added. About
200 feet of board walks have been laid.

All station buildings have been painted
at least one coat by workmen em-
ployed direct by the station, this having
been found to be the cheapest and most
satisfactory method for all work. A
garden has been prepared by trenching
the soil and adding lime. About 20
acres on the slope above the station
buildings had been roughly cleared of
guava and lantana to allow the grass
to grow up for pasturage. Tools re-
quired for the large force of laborers
employed have been purchased from
time to time, so that there is now on
hand a very satisfactory supply, in-
cluding the ordinary farm, blacksmith,
and carpenter's articles. A blacksmith
shop is planned and will shortly be
erected, so that repairs and breakages
may be attended to without delay and
at little cost.

A fire plug with fifty feet of fire hose
has been connected with the main dis-
charge pipe from the pump to give
needed fire protection. Other connec-
tions will be installed at each of the
principal buildings. The large tank has
been connected with the one beside the
stable, and this in turn with a smaller
one at the laborers' quarters, and con-
nections have been made where easy
of access in the garden for irrigation,
on a moderate scale.

On the upper clearing where the blue-
gum forest was cut away, about one
and one-half acres have been dug over
and terraced, using some of the cord
wood for buttress work. Here also a
two-room hut has been erected for la-
borers' quarters, at an elevation of
about 1,705 feet. This cottage has a cor-
rugated galvanized-iron roof, made with
a four-foot overhang, the idea being to
collect as much rainfall as possible.
Besides the two living rooms there is
a large supply and tool room. The wa-
ter from the roof is stored in a 3,000-
gallon tank; pipes are laid from this so
that the water can be used on the ter-
races. A 2,000-gallon tank and lum-
ber for the construction of a small
stable are now on the ground and will
be put up some time this winter. These
buildings were considered necessary be-
cause of the elevation above the main
station buildings. The upper clearing
is more than a mile from the office by
the most direct route, along a narrow
and steep bridge trail, or fully four miles
by the winding Tantalus wagon road.

This comprises in brief the construc-
tive work on the Hawaii Experiment
Station for the period from April 5 to
November 1, 1901, seven months.

The correspondence has been rather
large, the station having already given
assistance and information to many
farmers in all the islands of the group.

Some poultry experiments have also
been inaugurated. These could be un-
dertaken immediately without great ex-
pense, and it is hoped that they will
lead to results of immediate practical
usefulness. Largely because of the
great number of diseases with which
barnyard fowls are afflicted in the Ha-
waiian Islands the supply of poultry
does not meet the demand. Live chick-
ens sell in Honolulu markets for \$15
a dozen and eggs at from forty to fifty
cents a dozen. If the station can
demonstrate a practical way for the
economical production of chickens and
eggs it will add largely to the resources
of the small farmers on the islands.
The ravages of the disease known as
sore head are so severe as to almost
prevent the raising of domestic fowls.
An article on chickens and their dis-
eases in Hawaii has been prepared by
my assistant, Mr. F. Sedgwick, and
published as Bulletin No. 1 of the Ha-
waii Station. This treats of sore head,
as well as of several other common
diseases, and gives simple precautions
and preventive measures which, if
adopted by poultry growers, will do
much toward enabling farmers to fight
disease.

As soon as possible, experiments will
be begun in animal husbandry and
dairying. Owing largely to an insuffi-
ciency of forage, meats are very ex-
pensive. In the markets of Honolulu
hogs sell for from ten to seventeen
cents per pound live weight. To remedy
this difficulty it is intended to under-
take at an early day feeding experi-
ments with various roots and tubers
and with the common papaya as food
for swine.

As soon as possible, experiments in
dairying should be undertaken upon a
carefully planned system. Dairying and
cattle feeding are now being carried on
on a small scale with some measure of
success, but the supply of milk and
butter is insufficient to meet the de-
mands of the home trade. Island but-
ter retails for sixty cents per pound,
milk for twelve cents a quart, and Ha-
waiian-made cheese is almost unknown
in the Hawaiian markets. A few of the
dairies are managed on a scientific
basis.

There is moreover, widespread igno-
rance of the best combinations of feeds
and to great dependence on one-sided
rations both in feeding dairy cattle and
in fattening animals for the shambles.
The use and necessity of leguminous
forage plants are not recognized.
Enough by-products of the sugar plan-
tations are burned every year to feed
all the beef, pork, and mutton consum-
ed in the islands.

Experiments should be conducted in
the utilization of the waste cane tops in
the form of silage for feeding dairy cat-
tle and beef steers, and with the waste
molasses for fattening sheep, cattle
and hogs. On some plantations the
work horses and mules are fed cane
tops and molasses to good advantage.
The practice can be extended to other
branches of animal husbandry with
profit. But it is of even greater im-
portance that extensive experiments be
carried on with forage plants rich in
protein, the clovers and beans to sup-
plement and fully utilize the heat and
fat-making constituents of the cane
top and sugarhouse molasses generally used.
The Hawaiian Islands can grow and
fatten more than enough animals to
supply the home demand. At present,
considerable importations of cattle,
horses, mutton, hogs, and pork are made
from the mainland, Australia, and New
Zealand. Because of the location of the
group, Hawaii ought to be able to com-
mand a superior market for all her sur-
plus dairy and meat products in the
Orient.

COFFEE IN HAWAII

Probably \$10,000,000 has been sunk in
unprofitable coffee cultivation in these
islands during the last ten years. An
intelligent investigation of all phases
of the coffee industry will well repay
the effort. Coffee is a white man's crop. It is
grown at elevations unsuited to cane
and where the climate is admirably

adapted to a comfortable and healthful
existence.

The coffee lands of Hawaii can be
made as productive as any in the world.
Experiments in the selection and cross-
ing of varieties to produce more pro-
lific or hardier trees, and especially an
investigation of the methods of curing
coffee, should be made in an effort to
save this industry. Hawaiian coffee has
already made for itself an enviable re-
putation for quality and flavor of berry.
If it could be sold on its merits instead
of in competition with the low-grade
coffees of Brazil and Central America,
it would in time prove an immensely
profitable crop. An effort should be
made to save this industry from total
extinction. It is a crop especially suited
to the small farmer and the small
investor—the man who can build up a
home and care for his crop himself.
The establishment of the coffee indus-
try on a successful basis would make
the Hawaiian Islands a land of small
farmers more quickly than the trans-
formation could be accomplished in any
other way or through the medium of
any other crop or industry.

The cause of the failure of the coffee
industry in Hawaii has been primarily
the abnormally low prices of coffee, due
to overproduction in coffee-growing
countries all over the world. Annexa-
tion made the sugar planters wealthy
because Hawaiian sugar was at once
admitted duty free. It also brought
ruin to the coffee planters because it
placed Hawaiian coffee in competition
with the South and Central American
duty-free coffee, whereas there had
been up to the time of annexation a
duty on foreign coffees imported into
Hawaii. It reaches its optimum devel-
opment at elevations of from 1,300 to
2,500 feet above sea level and in this
Territory that belt is, on all the islands,
one where the climatic conditions are
ideal. If coffee can be restored by Con-
gress to the same status which it en-
joyed previous to American control,
Hawaii and Porto Rico can produce
within ten years all of the amount con-
sumed by the United States. A duty of
from 2½ to 5 cents per pound on coffee
would do more toward making Hawaii
a land of prosperous homesteads and
prosperous people than any other leg-
islative measure which could be taken.
The coffee lands lie above the cane
lands and the development of the coffee
industry will thus not interfere with
cane growing. But in case sugar should
even go down to such a point that its
cultivation would prove unprofitable, at
least a portion of the cane lands in
some portions of the islands would be
capable of profitable conversion into
coffee. There has been enough experi-
ence in coffee growing in these islands
to develop a distinctly Hawaiian sys-
tem of cultivation and treatment. The
mistakes made by new men in a new
land with a new and untried crop, such
for instance, as that of using Ceylon
methods in Oloa, have been costly, but
such work will not have to be done
over again. There are still many men
who believe in the future of coffee in
Hawaii. These are maintaining their
plantations at least possible cost, but
with a view to deriving at least a liv-
ing from the land. The low prices for
the crop have weeded out all except
those who were conducting the business
on an economical basis.

There are, at a low estimate, 200,000
acres of coffee lands on the four
islands, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Ha-
waii, most of it still virgin forest. And
there is another 100,000 acres and more
which would not fall within the belt of
optimum conditions, but where coffee
could undoubtedly be grown. The limit
of production would be near 100,000
tons, and this yield could be reached
without converting to the purpose one
single acre of land on which sugar cane
is now grown. If Congress will afford
to coffee the same protection which is
extended to sugar, it would mean not
only the building up of an industry
among our own people and within our
own borders, but the establishment of
this industry on a firm basis would also
mean a marked increase in the number
of small landowners. From the national
standpoint, that State which pro-
duces or can produce within its own
borders the greatest number of neces-
saries consumed by its own people is
the strongest. To foster the coffee in-
dustry in these islands of the Pacific
will be to make Hawaii a stronger
member of the family of States.

SUGGESTED LINES OF INQUIRY

The economic conditions of Hawaii
are such that new industries can be es-
tablished only with the greatest diffi-
culty. In common with all other in-
sular regions there has been a multi-
tude of serious insect and animal
pests introduced, not through intent
but as a concomitant of commerce. In
this regard the history of Hawaiian ag-
riculture is parallel with that of many
other tropical islands such as the Fiji
Islands and the British West Indies.
Plants may be introduced without their
insect enemies, or insects which in their
native country are kept in check by
natural enemies, and parasites may
here breed in enormous numbers and
adapt themselves to new host plants,
to the detriment of the farmer. Ha-
waii is full of ornamental exotics which
have become weeds, and of Chinese
Japanese, Australian, American, and
Old World insects which, free from all
natural check, ravage alike the native
vegetation and the cultivated crops.
The lot of the farmer is thus in a way
more difficult than in continental re-
gions. The battle is a continuous one.
The practical entomologist thus finds
here a wider field for work and al-
though much has been done, a vast
amount of work is yet to be accom-
plished. Some crops are abnormally
free from blights and disease. Others
fall a ready prey to hosts of enemies
where attacks the plants themselves
are not prepared to resist nor do the
farmers know how to combat. What
is true of insect pests is also true of
fungus and bacterial diseases. The
field of investigation is a new one, hard-
ly yet touched upon.

Lower world's prices for sugar means
a narrowing of the margin of profit
with such a fall in prices and profits
must come the substitution of more
careful handling, better cultivation,
conservation of the irrigation water
(where used) and a more skillful fer-
tilization of the soil. The Hawaiian
sugar planters are prone to ignore these
factors and to ascribe all of their ben-
efits to cheap labor. If planters in other
parts of the tropics can grow sugar at
a profit in the open competition of the
world's markets and in spite of the

RESERVOIR IN LAVA BED

The Plans Made for Hilo Water Works.

Hilo's new water works is to be built
in a lava bed. The plans for the water
system of the Rainy City have been
completed and bids will be asked for
immediately from contractors both here
and in Hilo. The appropriation made
by the legislature for the purpose was
\$10,000 and the plans prepared by the
Department of Public Works were made
out, with that estimate in view.

No pumping apparatus or machinery
of any kind is required in the system
planned for Hilo. A simple reservoir
at sufficient altitude to give the desired
pressure is all that is needed, but the
system is still somewhat elaborate,
though not complicated.
The reservoir is to be built upon the
Pahoehoe lava, field above Hilo. It will
be of sufficient size to hold 700,000 gal-
lons of water which is ample for the
supply of the city, both for domestic
and fire uses. The reservoir is to be
excavated from the lava at Pahoehoe.
The plans call for a basin fourteen feet
in depth and with the bottom dimen-
sions sixty by eighty feet. The sides
will slope so that the upper surface
of the basin will be eighty by one hun-
dred feet across.

Concrete walls are to be built to en-
close the pit. The lava will probably
have to be blasted out, and there is
considerable speculation as to the for-
mation of the flow at this point. There
may be simply a thin surface covering,
which, when taken out, will leave an
excavation larger than that required
for the reservoir. In this event filling
will be required. On the other hand
no air bubble may have formed at the
time of the lava flow, and the contrac-
tor must then blast out the solid stone.
As will be seen the contract will be
one furnishing considerable latitude for
the bidders, as well as speculation as to
the amount of labor required.
The reservoir is to be entirely en-
closed by a wooden fence and over it
is to be constructed a roof of corrugat-
ed iron which will keep the water free
from dirt, and shut out the hot sun's
rays. There is also to be frame work
of wire netting, and the shed will be
substantially built.

The reservoir is to be fed from cold
mountain springs through an eight inch
pipe. The outflow pipe is ten inches in
diameter, which is ample for the sup-
ply of the city. Bids are to be asked
immediately and work will probably be
commenced within a month.

American duty on this product, there is
still hope for greater reward in store
for the Hawaiian grower. Investiga-
tions as to cultivation and the most ef-
ficient use of water would well repay
in this connection and as an aid to the
future development of this island group
a comprehensive soil survey of all the
agricultural lands would save to the
men who are to develop the resources
of the land millions of dollars. Much
experimental work has been done in
trying to grow this or that crop. A soil
map of the islands would, in case some
one crop were found which grows bet-
ter here than anywhere else, indicate
exactly in what other regions this crop
would be most likely to succeed. There
is hardly a crop cultivated in all the
subtropical regions of the globe but
which has been grown here at some per-
iod during the past eighty years. Fruits,
nuts, dyes, tannins, precious woods,
spices, vegetables, drugs, fibers, and
forage plants have been grown in end-
less variety. The castor-oil bean is
grown in Kona and finds ready sale at
\$50 per ton. Tea is almost a weed in
Oloa and Hamakua. Vanilla thrives in
Kau, and the cocoanut in Puna. There
are large trees of cacao, the source of
chocolate, in the city of Hilo, and the
African oil palm lines the streets of
Honolulu. Tobacco of excellent quality
has been grown on all the islands. The
opportunities for work in lines where
practical agricultural benefit will re-
sult are so many that it is difficult to
choose what first to undertake.

Investigations in forestry are much
to be desired, but these can not be
undertaken by the station without con-
siderable increase in its resources; and,
in any case, whatever investigations
the station might undertake in this di-
rection should be done in cooperation
with the Bureau of Forestry.
Many of the native woods of this
group are extremely valuable from a
commercial standpoint, and a consid-
erable trade in these woods, notably koa
and sandal, at one time flourished. It
would be well if the entire backbone of
each main mountain chain of each of
the islands be set apart in forest re-
serves under the Federal Government
in order that the native forests may be
protected and preserved and that a
modern and legal system of forest con-
servation may be carried out. The
sugar plantations all depend directly or
indirectly on the wooded mountain
slopes for their water supply, and it is
due to their owners that something be
done to check the further destruction
of the native forests, and also to re-
plant large areas with trees (native and
foreign) which shall in the future be-
come commercially valuable.

The station has already attained a
sure footing in Hawaii. Many inquiries
in regard to local problems in agricul-
ture have been received and answered,
and the interest in the station is con-
stantly growing. If sufficient money
can be appropriated to provide a suit-
able permanent equipment, results will
be sooner obtained.

The Supreme Court rendered a deci-
sion Saturday sustaining Judge Little
in the case of B. I. Jones vs. J. K.
Peterson. The suit was for specific per-
formance of contract and the lower
court found for plaintiff. Chief Justice
Frear wrote the unanimous opinion.



A great many
people want
long,
heavy
hair, but
how to
get it,
that is
what puzzles
them. The
fact is, the
hair needs a
little help
now and then.
The roots re-
quire feeding.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning
gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair
Vigor. It will positively restore color
to your gray hair, all the full, rich
color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly
like it, for it keeps the hair soft and
glossy and prevents it from splitting
at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

For Almost Forty Years

For almost two score of years
we have built nothing but
Stoves—Good Stoves.

With the largest stove plant
in the world, equipped with all
modern appliances that money
can buy and brains can devise,
employing more skilled hands
than any concern in our line,
steadily employed and contented
mechanics, we ought to build
the best stoves and ranges in
the world, and do.

The great skill and artistic
temperament of our designers,
men who stand highest in their
particular lines, are evident in
every JEWEL STOVE AND
RANGE.

A Jewel Stove or range is an
ornament to any home.
Further than that, it is intelli-
gently designed to meet all re-
quirements and does meet them
successfully.

Quality—the very highest as to
materials, workmanship and de-
sign—is guaranteed by the
Crown Trade Mark, which is cast
on every stove and range we
make.

It took us almost forty years
to build up the reputation which
stands back of our trade mark,
a reputation which grows wider
each recurring season. We pro-
pose to maintain it at any cost.

It stands to reason that we,
with our immense plant, facili-
ties, and unlimited resources,
can build stoves in large num-
bers cheaper than smaller con-
cerns can in smaller quantities,
and with more limited facilities.
We buy raw materials from first
hands, at the right time, at low-
est prices, thereby enabling us
to build highest grade ranges
and sell them at lowest prices.

We are always aggressive,
ready to meet every require-
ment, never allow our patterns
to become out of date, and op-
erate our own pattern shop, assur-
ing exclusive and attractive de-
signs. All of our ranges are
made and sold under the name
"JEWEL" and the well known
trade mark, which guarantees
quality.

DETROIT STOVE WORKS.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.
Sole Agents for Hawaii.

The United States army will be re-
duced to 59,600 men, the minimum
number allowed by law.

The German coal miners have sent
\$1,250 to the striking Pennsylvania
miners.

Cholera is reported to be spreading
rapidly in Palestine.

Archbishop Guidi has left Rome for
the Philippines.

Another eruption of Soufriere has
been reported.

The Tennessee coal strike has been
settled.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures
contain opium. The effect of this drug
is to diminish secretion of the mucus,
and the relief afforded is only tem-
porary. As soon as the effect of the
opium passes off, the malady returns in
a more severe form. The system is
also weakened and rendered more sus-<

NOT HELD FOR FIRE
De Bolt's Decision In Stockyard Case.

Judge De Bolt rendered a written opinion yesterday overruling the demurrer in the case of M. L. Smith vs. Honolulu Stockyards Co., and holding that plaintiff could not be held responsible for the destruction of the defendant's building by fire.

The building occupied by the Honolulu Stockyards Co., on King street was constructed by M. L. Smith, the contract price being \$18,800 and the structure to be completed by August 30th. Under the contract Smith was to receive the sixth payment of \$2,500 upon the acceptance of the structure, and the last payment of \$3,800 was not to be made until thirty-five days thereafter. The building, however, was completed before the time called for in the contract and was accepted by the Honolulu Stockyards Co., on July 8th. Thereafter the structure caught fire and was destroyed.

Judge De Bolt in his opinion says "The demurrer goes to the point that inasmuch as the plaintiff agreed to erect and complete the building by August 21st, and because he did not, therefore, he cannot recover. There can be no question but that the general rule of law is as stated by counsel and contended for on behalf of the defendant. But this general rule, like all other general rules, has its exceptions, which are founded upon the indispensable principles of common sense and of justice, and which are as well established and binding as the rule itself."

After quoting numerous authorities in support of this contention Judge De Bolt concludes "I hold the complaint to be sufficient in law and accordingly overrule the demurrer, granting defendant leave to answer within such time as may be fixed upon application."

THE AUSTIN CASE GOES OVER

The Austin mandamus case set for hearing yesterday morning before Judge Gear was continued for one week at the request of C. W. Ashford for the petitioner. A. S. Humphreys appeared in court just as this motion had been granted and was placed on record as attorney for Austin also. The return of the defendants was also filed yesterday, there being an admission of the fact connected with Austin's objection. Then the answer says:

"Respondents allege that on the 25th day of September, 1902, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, suspended the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin from the office of Auditor of said Territory for good and sufficient cause, and statutory cause, to his satisfaction shown and proved, and to him confessed by the said Austin.

"That the said Governor then and there notified the said petitioner, in writing, of such suspension and of the reasons thereof, and of the charges whereon said Governor had acted.

"That thereafter and on the 26th day of September, 1902, the said Governor notified the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin to show cause, if any he had, why such suspension should not be continued in force until his official conduct as Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii could be submitted to and acted upon by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii; and appointed as the time and place for said hearing the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Executive Chamber.

"That, pursuant to the notification last referred to, said petitioner appeared before the said Governor at the time and place set, and thereupon said Governor offered to produce before said petitioner the witnesses to the facts in the charges hereinbefore referred to and to introduce the testimony in support thereof, that the said petitioner declined and refused to be present upon the examination of such witnesses and declined and refused to hear such testimony, and then and there declined to show any cause why the said suspension should not remain in force; and claimed that he was not, and, under the law, could not be, legally suspended from said office.

"That the said petitioner Herbert C. Austin declined and refused to comply with the order of said Governor made on the 25th day of September, 1902, suspending said petitioner as aforesaid, and declined and refused to vacate the rooms set apart for the use of the auditing department of said Territory, and persisted in retaining the office and functions thereof from which he had been suspended and thereupon, on the 27th day of September, 1902, said Governor ordered and directed the respondent Edmund P. Dole, as Attorney General of said Territory, to see that the order of suspension was duly executed and in that behalf the respondent Edmund P. Dole as Attorney General and Ex-officio head of the Police Department of said Territory, instructed the respondent Arthur M. Brown, as High Sheriff of said Territory, to station a police officer at the door of the office of the Auditor to prevent said petitioner Herbert C. Austin from retaining and exercising the functions of the office from which he had been suspended and the said respondent Arthur M. Brown as High Sheriff obeyed said instructions and stationed a police officer for the purpose aforesaid, that the respondent Henry C. Meyers by direction of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, upon the suspension of the petitioner Herbert C. Austin assumed and has continued to perform all the duties and functions of the said office.

"That said respondents in all of their acts and doings in the premises have been subject to and have obeyed the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."



Interest during the week just passed, in financial circles, has been divided between the merger plan of the firm of Brewer & Company, as affecting four plantations which the company controls, and the status of Kona Sugar Company. The latter is now in the hands of a committee which will attend to the process of winding up its affairs, and the other is fairly launched.

The Kona company's business is to be sold out by a Third Circuit Court order, if the petition provided for by the meeting of the stockholders finds favor in the eyes of Judge Edging. This decision was reached by the directors when they discovered that the operation of the estate under Receiver Scott bade fair to leave the plantation in worse shape than it is now, owing to lack of labor and incapacity of the mill to handle the crop fast enough to prevent deterioration. No one will discuss the future of the property, one of the leading bondholders saying that he had formed no opinion as the matter had not been brought officially to his notice.

There has been little discussion during the week over the Brewer merger plan, which has taken into consideration all the features of the case, and it is safe to say that there are holders of shares of the plantations named who have not acquainted themselves thoroughly with the proposition. There has been some stock turned in for transfer, and according to the belief of many men who looked over the situation there will be much more. The holders of Onomea are said to be the most attracted by the plan, with Honoumuli next, in fact one of the purchases of the latter stock during the week was for the purpose of securing the advantage which the buyer thinks lies in the change of shares. On the other hand the holders of Hawaiian Agricultural and Wailuku are less favorable to the plan. On every hand however there is commendation of the move on the part of Brewer & Company, since with the holdings of the firm in the four plantations, they are making a security which is better, year for year, than the individual stocks, while not in any way abandoning entire control of the plantations.

The market during the week past has been marked by the absence of sellers. There is a strong demand for good stocks but the market is not in shape that those who have watched the movements of the times are willing to bring out shares. Most of the sales were made under pressure as the time for the payment of taxes is here, and there is a general movement looking to the hoarding of money against that event. The banks have been holding back loans for some time in anticipation of greater demands, and they feel that they are now in fair shape to meet the calls of their regular patrons, and at the same time attend to the business of the city.

Most of the shares transferred during the week were of Ewa. The largest block was of 328 shares which was sold at the old price of \$22, but in addition there were sales of 150 shares, at an advance of a half point, the price, \$22.50, being the closing one of the week. Wailuku followed Ewa in advance, there being sales of sixty-five shares at \$22.50, which is \$2.50 above the last price charged up for this plantation. Olua also took the upward turn and the prices were made \$5 and \$9, which is a fractional betterment on both the assessable and paid stock.

Honoumuli was twice traded in, and each time the blocks were small. Only nineteen shares were transferred and these were at par. This is a drop since the last sale which was some time ago, but indicates firmness as the shares were offered privately for less. Oukala was down to \$7 1/2, which represents a small decline, due to lack of demand for this stock rather than to any outside influence.

There is a healthier feeling in the market owing to the fact that the sugar market abroad seems to have an upward tendency. The fact that there was an advance of a penny and a half in beets in one day, seems to indicate that there is a turning point very soon. The words of J. F. Hackfeld, in the Advertiser, have caused some comment on the street, as it is the feeling that his view of the market is the one which should be taken by the people here. Many persons consider that the market is strengthened simply by his views freely expressed.

REAL ESTATE.

There is a small demand for houses for rent, which cannot be met, owing to the fact that the empty tenements are too small for the at present average would be renter. One firm has a number of small houses but is hunting for a larger house for a customer. Prices having become a little easier there seems little doubt but the market will be brisk for some time.

The transfers of the week have all been small. The lots sold by the dealers have been in the outside districts and they have been on the installment plan. There is a deal of small building, principally in the Kalihi and Nuuanu districts, and as these residences are being put up by the men who will occupy them, there is a better state of affairs represented by the movement. Chinatown buildings recently burned have been almost all replaced and business is moving into them rapidly as possible.

Among the new residences contracted for in the week past, is that of Clarence Cooke, which will be rushed along as rapidly as possible. This house will stand at the head of Piikoi street and will be an ornament to the locality.

The first house in the Boardman addition is nearing completion, the lot occupied being that at the corner of Kapiolani and Lunaliio. The architects report some little inquiry for their services, but nothing large under immediate contemplation.

THE HOLT CASE AGAIN.

An answer was filed yesterday to the petition of The Hawaiian Trust Co., for permission to intervene in the Holt will case as trustee for George A. Aldrich. The Holts answer that the petitioner has no interest in the suit, for the reason that Aldrich was declared non compos mentis in Alameda, California, and consequently had no power to convey his interest in the Holt estate to the petitioner.

BROWN MUST COME BACK

C. A. Brown, who went to San Francisco in the Sonoma last Tuesday thinking that his interests in the H Estate were safe may wish he was in Honolulu again. Prior to his departure the attorneys on both sides stipulated that Brown might leave the Territory and should be given sixty days before the case of Brown vs. A. W. Carter et al. should be called up, and before any action should be taken by defendants. Yesterday the following notice was filed in court:

"Notice is hereby given you that any consent to the departure of C. A. Brown from the Territory of Hawaii and the appointment of J. A. Magoon in his place as Treasurer and Manager attempted to be given by Robertson and Wilder, acting as attorneys for the defendants in the above entitled suit, by stipulation herein dated October 20, 1902 or otherwise is hereby forthwith cancelled, revoked, annulled and withdrawn.

ROBERTSON & WILDER.

"Attorneys for defendants."

The defendants may now seek to enforce the law adopted two weeks ago by which it was provided for the filling of the place of the manager of the estate in the event of his absence from the territory. Magoon is acting in Brown's place and trouble is expected.

COURT NOTES

M. T. Simonson as referee reported yesterday on the evidence taken in the case of McChesney vs. Paris. He made no finding of fact in the case.

C. J. Falk has asked to be appointed guardian of Susan Brash, an alleged insane person.

An answer has been filed in the case of H. C. Faeton vs. Robert McBride by A. M. Brown garnishee, in which he denies having any property of defendant in his possession.

TO GROW VANILLA
E.H. Edwards From Fiji With Cuttings.

Edward H. Edwards, of South Kona was one of the passengers who arrived in Honolulu on the Mlowera on Saturday. Mr. Edwards returned from Fiji where he has been securing cuttings of vanilla vines which he will use on his vanilla plantation at Napoopoo.

This vanilla planter is an Englishman who has had considerable experience on that sort of plantations, having been engaged for some time in the Seychelles Islands, growing the valuable vanilla beans. He came to Hawaii less than two years ago and took up land at Napoopoo but had been unfortunate in securing the cuttings for establishing his work and so decided to personally visit Fiji, do his own selection, superintending the packing and preparations for transit himself.

The plants secured by Mr. Edwards on this trip to Fiji are a fine lot. He packed about a hundred cases which contain some twelve thousand plants. On arrival in Honolulu Saturday he was disappointed with the way the cases had been treated in transit and by the stevedores and he says that a percentage of the plants died in transit but that those that are left are in such a healthy condition and of large enough quantity to put his plantation on a substantial basis.

Vanilla bean growing is a profitable undertaking when the planter labors under favorable conditions as there is always a steady market for the product. Mr. Edwards took up land at Napoopoo and has cleared twenty-five acres of it and on this ground he will immediately plant the shipment of cuttings brought from Fiji on the "all-red" steamer.

As the present outlook is that his trip to Fiji has been a success as far as securing cuttings for a firm start are concerned Mr. Edwards says he knows no reasons why vanilla cultivation should not be a complete success here. During late years the cultivation of vanilla in many places in which it was not formerly attempted has been undertaken and with considerable success. More of the product has been placed on the market each year but this has not cheapened its price to any extent. The beans are worth anywhere from \$2 to \$20 per pound and as beans hitherto grown in small quantities here have been graded as of very high quality vanilla plantations on a large scale should be successful in Hawaii.

During the month of March, of this year, the supply of vanilla placed on the world's markets was the heaviest on record. There was a big demand for the goods and the whole supply of about 2,800 tons was sold. Vanilla pods are classified in the market according to their length, color, and plumpness, the longest ones bringing the best price. Tahiti grows large quantities of vanilla beans and always finds a good market for them in England and France. The Seychelles have also produced large quantities of the article and only recently German corporations have commenced their cultivation in German Samoa, and reports from the latter point say that the outlook for the future of the industry there is very promising.

At present vanilla is only grown in a scattered manner in these islands. Mr. Allan Herbert, of Kalihi, has a few vines but these are kept mostly for ornament, although he secured as many as a hundred and three pods from one vine, showing that the beans grow well in this climate and under conditions of cultivation which exist here.

HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says.

Writing under date of January 10th, 1899 Jürgen Walter of this city tells us as follows "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When health is removed about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart beating, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE ELUSIVE FIGSKIN is the source of much sport and the cause of many injuries. Football players should use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, an antiseptic liniment especially valuable for sprains and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Hensch Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SORE HANDS
Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends
ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafes, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for oleaceous weakness, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LESKON LTD., Cape Town.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below men tioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GARLIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 3
SOERABAYA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 15
SARIC	NOV. 21	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 15
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 3

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

Have You Heard About the Ducks?

Well, there are a lot of them here this year and shooting is going to be good. To be able to get the most out of their visit you should have one of our fine new

L. C. Smith Hammerless Ejector Shot Guns

A fine assortment of these guns just received; also a big shipment of CARTRIDGES, all loads. Everything that a shooter needs at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, 23 Great Russell St. J. T. Davenport, London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Oct. 24th.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou from Anahola, Kilauea, Wainiha, Hanalei and Kalihua at 2:07 a. m.
 Stmr. Kauai from Makawell, Waimea and Koloa at 4:40 p. m.
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 5 p. m. from cruise.
 Sebr. Rob Roy from Oahu ports.
 Saturday, Oct. 25.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria and Vancouver at 11:15 a. m.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports at 12:30 p. m.
 S. S. Mlowera, Hemming, from Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Naeau from Honolulu at 10:50 p. m.
 Sunday, Oct. 26.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse from Hawaii and Maui ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Maui from Maui ports.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall from Kauai ports at 3:26 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.
 Am. schr. Salano, Rosich, 54 days from Newcastle at 8 a. m.
 Schr. Ka Moi from Paaulo, Waipio and Waimana at 3 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Oct. 24th.
 Schr. Kawallani for Koolau ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Waialeale for Kilauea at 4 p. m.
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 3:20 a. m.
 Saturday, Oct. 25.
 Stmr. Kauai for Punaluu and Honolulu at noon.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.
 Sunday, Oct. 26.
 S. S. Mlowera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver at 6 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou from Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihua at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Lehua for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Niihau for Hanalei, Ahukini, Koloa and Makawell at 5 p. m.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
 Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Maui from Maui ports, Oct. 24th.—Mrs. W. Hakuole, A. Siebert, J. B. Jerman, Peka Kealakai, J. J. Sullivan, D. Conway, E. M. Brown, J. P. Cooke, K. Iwakami, R. W. Wilcox.

Per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 25, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports.—H. Kaili, Hugh Robertson, F. H. Foster, J. W. Burrows and wife, Mate Schultz, Mrs. Takemura and 6 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 26, from Kauai ports.—M. Farla, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. H. E. Cook, Miss H. Williams, A. Anderson, W. Williamson, J. A. Bergstrom, Mrs. G. W. R. King, A. Mackillop, Max Lorenz, E. R. Keyworth, S. F. Thomas, J. Coulson, Mrs. J. Morse, Miss A. Morse, M. Morse, Mrs. Hamano, Ah Chee, G. W. R. King, C. Gay, Jas. Morse.

Per S. S. Moana, Oct. 25th, from Victoria and Vancouver.—W. L. Matthews and wife, E. Olding and wife, Thomas Kay and wife, Oscar Sellers, A. F. Ewart, J. M. Lydgate, Miss Kay, Mrs. Renwick, Mrs. E. B. Oliver, Mrs. M. E. Gauzel, Mrs. J. Chilton and two daughters, Mrs. Knight and daughter, Misses Shand and Hill, John Hill, J. McIntosh, Wm. Rehern, August Kosh, John Casey.

Per S. S. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, October 25.—Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Princess Kalaniana'ole, Judge A. Mahaulu, Mrs. Cockett, Miss Jones, Mrs. Muolo Laanui, George J. Andrews, F. B. McStocker, H. C. Ross, W. E. Skinner, C. Yakman, P. Paronzie, H. L. Herbert, Martin Lee, A. C. Palfrey, H. Mortenson, R. Smith, Mrs. A. Mason, George Wilson, A. McBryde, Sam Wo Kee, Chu Go, Miss E. H. Colburn, Miss L. Hart, A. W. Dow and wife, J. L. Fleming, A. Dutro, wife and child, A. Dunn and wife, F. H. Hayseiden, J. Lam Quan, Lum Yock, Lam Tack Chong, C. Kaiser, F. A. Potter, Dr. W. D. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dunn.

HILO SHIPPING.

Arrived.
 Per S. S. Enterprise, Oct. 20, from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocker and son, W. H. Lambert, Mrs. S. C. Shaw, Miss Dottie Shaw, J. J. Sullivan, J. K. Dillon and son, George E. McKenzie, Miss Mary Buckley, A. Lindsay, Jr., J. A. Scott, Miss Potter, Mrs. A. B. Brann, Mrs. H. Wickes and children.

VESSELS IN PORT

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Amy Turner, Am. bk., Warland, San Francisco, Oct. 5.
 Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 22, in distress.
 Bodora, Br. bk., Dickinson, Newcastle, Oct. 20.
 Gunlock Rock, Br. sp., Laurie, Iquique, Oct. 14.
 S. G. Wilder, Am. bkmt., Jackson, San Francisco, Oct. 4.
 Elyda, Russ. bk., Hallstrom, Newcastle, Oct. 10.
 S. T. Alexander, Am. schr., Johnson, Newcastle, Oct. 11.
 St. James, Am. sp., Tapley, Savannah, Oct. 15.
 W. H. Smith, Am. sp., Ellis, Newcastle, Oct. 14.
 Wallaceton, It. sp., De Martino, Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 Werra, Gr. bk., Gerdes, Bremerhaven, Oct. 13.
 Salano, Am. schr., Rosich, Newcastle, Oct. 17.

REPAIRS COST
\$16,000 HERE

According to the survey made of the dismasted Norwegian bark Andromeda, it will cost the owners of the vessel about \$16,000 to have her repaired in this port. Repairs sufficient to enable the vessel to reach San Francisco, and there be entirely refitted, can be made for about \$5,000 these estimates have been forwarded to her owners in Norway, and the vessel now lies moored in The Row, awaiting directions from them.

The work of the surveyors who made the estimates was interesting. In the first place, they had to get every possible measurement of the vessel, and from these figure out all dimensions and qualities of things required. The length of every rope, bolt, thickness of ropes, length of spars, masts, etc.—all these things had to be learned, and then the cost of each article in detail has to be set forth. Not only must the cost of supplying the articles be set down for Honolulu, but also for the coast. A vessel can be repaired cheaper on the Coast than in Honolulu, and the work can be done there cheaper and in much cheaper time.

The hull of the Andromeda is an English iron hull and, although already forty years old, it is good for thirty years longer service. Had the hull been of American iron make it would have been good for a hundred years' service, if properly cleaned and cared for, as ship owners the world over now declare that Uncle Sam's iron vessels are far superior to those built by British ship builders.

The repairing of the Andromeda by her owners depends in large measure on the demand for iron sailing ships in Norway at the present time. If iron vessels are cheap there, it is not improbable that the hull of the vessel will be sold here, and if the owners wish to replace her they can buy a new iron vessel cheap enough so it would be more advantageous to sell the Andromeda here.

The Andromeda will probably remain in Honolulu for some time, as it will require nearly three months' time for the Norwegian owners to receive all the information desired from Honolulu, act upon it, and send directions as to the vessel's disposal to the captain here.

SAILORS TALK OF
MURDER TRIAL

The sailors of the schooner Fred J. Woods, who were held here as witnesses in the trial of the Japanese murderer of Captain Jacobsen, say that the law which requires that sailor witnesses shall be held in Oahu prison and paid one dollar a day during their detention is a good one. They are all free now, each one having been paid the sum of \$81.

"Why, bust me," said one, "this is a snap. They get us here. We get paid off the ship. They put us in Oahu prison, no work mind you, and all the oldest sail' requires to eat—and then they pay us a dollar a day. If I could get back to the Sound and find another schooner coming to Honolulu on which trouble would break out I'd do it as quick as a steamer could carry me. We got well paid and we have not worn our clothes out. I call it ahead of the game."

But the sailors' release and the talk among many sailors on the waterfront since the trial has brought a number of strong opinions against the employment of Japs as cooks or cabin boys and the sailors point to the fact that Tanbara's testimony showed that the cook would have been willing to take the life of the skipper because of such a small matter as a difference of \$3 a month in wages.

A group of sailors were discussing the matter when an English cook broke in on the scene. "I wish," he said, "that all the Japs would treat their captains the same way and then the other skippers would learn a lesson. American ships trade under the American flag. They get certain advantages by reason of that flag. Now, strike me blind why don't they have enough regard for that flag to employ Americans as cooks and build up their country and people as much as possible. The American cook beats the Oriental all the way from fo'c'sle to cabin, and especially when a captain has his wife and children aboard the vessel he ought to have good cooking."

Another chimed in with, "You see these Jap cooks are independent. They think they can do anything and that because they are citizens of another country they can escape punishment through their consuls."

But the general opinion of sailors is that under no conditions has a sailor any right to in any way injure the officers who command them and use their brains to navigate the vessel safely from port to port.

A Curious Coincidence.

Almost a quarter of a century ago the big bark King Philip was driven ashore in a storm at Ocean Beach, near the Cliff House at San Francisco, and beached far above the waves by an unusually high tide. She had sailed from her last port on Friday, the sailors' hoodoo day and had been completely wrecked on a Friday. More than twenty-five years later the schooner Reporter, plying between the same ports as the King Philip had been doing, and also engaged in the lumber trade, sailed from her last port on a Friday and was completely wrecked on March 13, not far from where the remains of the King Philip lay on Ocean Beach. For weeks she lay with a broken back in the combing breakers. Then, one night, she mysteriously rose on some mighty swell, and came in and settled precisely within the ribs of the King Philip, bow within bow and stern within stern, as nicely as though men and machinery had placed her there within the wonderful coffin.

Texas is cackling over the discovery of a big egg with a little egg inside of it. That is nothing; had it been a little egg with a big one inside there would have been cause for remark.—The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record October 23rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 Hawaii Land Co.—Jno. Nelper, D.
 H. Puhl and wife—L. Keaweopole, D.

List of Deeds filed for record October 24th, 1902:
 First Party. Second Party. Class.
 P. Kamuo—S. M. Damon, D.
 P. Kapea—K. Kaloie, D.

Oct. 16.—M. P. Mott-Smith et al. to E. A. Mott-Smith, D., pora. kula, 1123, 11,073, 1113, 1708, 1047 and 5780, Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$10,285.68.

Oct. 17.—E. K. Paawela to Woodlawn Fruit Co., Ltd., D., 1/4 int. in R. P. 784, kul. 2054, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

E. Wan Sang and wife to Lee Let, D., lot 7 of R. P. 1955, kul. 6245, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2400.

T. K. Lalakea to John A. Buck, D., por. Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$2300.

J. Palau and wife to John A. Buck, D., int. in Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

See Sung Wal Co., Co. P. D., rice planting, etc., Kahuku, Koolaula, Oahu. Capital \$5000.

Koloa Sugar Co. to J. Carvalho, D., por. Ap. 1 of kul. 2954, Lanulahu, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$500.

Territory of Hawaii to D. Kawananakoa et al., D., part 1 and 2 Uunuu, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Oct. 18.—K. Kanaa and husband to C. W. Booth, D., int. in R. P. 3573, kul. 5240 and 5384, Waikiki-uka, int. in R. P. 5092, kul. 1980, Waikiki-uka, int. in kul. 1780, Waikiki-uka, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

W. C. Achi and wife to Hattie K. Wond, D., lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Blk. B, Kulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

L. C. Ables and wife to E. F. Simpson, D., pc. land Punaluu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

Est. of C. P. Auld, by admr., to Mrs. E. M. Cushingham, D., R. P. 7612, kul. 3187, Honomau Valley, Maui. Consideration \$52.

Kanakale and wife to S. M. Damon, D., R. P. 344, kul. 18493, R. P. 735, kul. 1494, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Oct. 20.—M. J. de Gouvea to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D., pc. land Pittman St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

J. M. de Gouvea, Jr., and wife to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D., 2 pcs. land Pleasant St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

A. Kuaiwa (w) to Limalau Society of Makapala, D., pc. land Niuli, N. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$30.

J. K. Peterson and wife to B. L. Jones et al., D., lots 261 and 278 Olaa Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$2000.

Rescue Work at Sea.

Passengers of the Hamburg-American steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived at New York on October 3 from Hamburg, had a practical illustration of life-saving at sea. The vessel was in mid-ocean, speeding along at a 19-knot gait, when the sudden, electrifying alarm of "Man overboard!" was heard. A half minute later the great liner was quivering to the impulse of her backing engines, while active seamen were swinging her after starboard lifeboat overboard.

The boat splashed into the water the moment headway was checked. Pulling swiftly to where a hat and thrashing arms showed above the water, the half-strangled swimmer was gotten on board. Twelve minutes later the vessel was steaming full speed ahead—record time for a rescue.

Mail From Coast Today.

The O. and O. Liner Coptic is expected to arrive sometime after noon today with five days' news from San Francisco. The schooner may bring advices of the sailing date of the battleship Oregon from San Francisco for the Asiatic station, via Honolulu.

Coal Vessels Arrive.

The American schooner Solane arrived from Newcastle on Monday morning, having a cargo of \$1,725 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. The schooner took fifty-four days to make the passage.

BABY'S COUGH MUST NEVER LINGER.—Nothing is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough, and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUANU"
 Sailing from
 NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
 About Dec. 15
 For freight rates apply to
 CHAS. BREWER & CO.
 27 KILBY ST., Boston
 or C. BREWER & CO.,
 LIMITED, HONOLULU.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE

The Governor directs that notice be given that an error having occurred in the Election Proclamation designating the Honoumua Court House as the polling place for the 5th Precinct, First District Island of Hawaii, it is hereby designated that the Honoumua school-

house be and the same is hereby designated as a polling place for said precinct.

HENRY E. COOPER,
 Secretary of the Territory.
 Capitol, Honolulu, October 27th, 1902.
 6480

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following named persons have been commissioned Inspectors of Election:

FIRST DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

MAIL.

First Precinct:
 H. E. Wilson, Esq.,
 J. N. Kamoku, Esq.,
 Dr. J. Holland.

Second Precinct:
 W. H. McQuaid, Esq.,
 W. B. Nallima, Jr.,
 J. W. Koakulana, Esq.

Third Precinct:
 W. H. Little, Esq.,
 Robert Andrews, Esq.,
 David Spalding, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
 Wm. Vannatta, Esq.,
 Geo. Kalhenul, Esq.,
 J. T. Stacker, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
 J. T. Mohr, Esq.,
 J. M. Kaui, Esq.,
 Simeona Paaluh, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
 J. B. Oliveira, Esq.,
 H. K. Unea, Esq.,
 Wm. Hay, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
 E. W. Barnard, Esq.,
 C. H. Swain, Esq.,
 J. K. Makuakane, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
 Albert Horner, Esq.,
 S. W. Kauwhaipaula, Esq.,
 Wm. Green, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
 Chas. Fox, Esq.,
 John Al, Esq.,
 Geo. F. Hall, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
 Wm. Horner, Esq.,
 Jas. Kuuewu, Esq.,
 J. G. Jones, Esq.

SECOND DISTRICT, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

First Precinct:
 W. P. McDougall, Esq.,
 Joseph Husey, Esq.,
 J. F. Woods, Esq.

Second Precinct:
 J. Crowley, Esq.,
 D. W. K. Malaloha, Esq.,
 Chas. Wells, Esq.

Third Precinct:
 L. S. Aungst, Esq.,
 W. K. Walaman, Esq.,
 J. K. Laloha, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
 Henry Greenwell, Esq.,
 K. Keaweahawaii, Esq.,
 R. Wassman, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
 Geo. McDougall, Esq.,
 J. Nahinu, Esq.,
 Joseph Kaeo, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
 F. Bucholtz, Esq.,
 Sam Kaalali, Esq.,
 D. Kaupika, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
 Robert L. Wilhelm, Esq.,
 David K. Wallehua, Esq.,
 F. C. Eaton, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
 W. P. Fennell, Esq.,
 E. Ikaaka, Esq.,
 J. K. Hoopli, Esq.

THIRD DISTRICT, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI, LANAI AND KAHOLAWE.

First Precinct:
 Wm. Notley, Esq.,
 W. Clark, Esq.,
 C. H. Brewster, Esq.

Second Precinct:
 J. H. Mahoe, Esq.,
 D. McCorriston, Esq.,
 John Kamai, Esq.

Third Precinct:
 Henry Dickenson, Esq.,
 C. V. Dudolt, Esq.,
 A. Makekau, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
 Geo. Kaui, Esq.,
 D. Kapaku, Esq.,
 L. K. Kalama, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
 S. Kahoohalahala, Esq.,
 M. Kealakaa, Esq.,
 Keoni Nakheel, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
 Dr. R. W. Boote,
 Moses Kauihama, Esq.,
 James L. Coke, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
 D. Quill, Esq.,
 A. C. Kauehola, Esq.,
 J. J. Walsh, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
 G. C. Hofgaard, Esq.,
 Sam Kuula, Esq.,
 Sam Pualoa, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
 Geo. Forsyth, Esq.,
 E. H. Kekapa, Esq.,
 Noa Kamakau, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
 W. F. Mossman, Esq.,
 J. E. Keki, Esq.,
 Henry Long, Esq.

Eleventh Precinct:
 J. R. Myers, Esq.,
 J. Vincenz, Esq.,
 D. Opanuk, Esq.

Twelfth Precinct:
 Chas. Haul, Esq.,
 D. W. Napthaa, Esq.,
 G. W. Kawahama, Esq.

Shun
Mineral Medicines

THE use of minerals is unnatural. No animal in its natural state, turns to minerals when stricken by sickness, but to the green herb, the healing leaf, the tonic bark, and the medicinal root. Mineral medicines stimulate for a time but never cure. To eradicate disease you must reach the root of the trouble and this can only be done by vegetable preparations.

KICKAPOO SAGWA

A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC is the most potent and valuable of all remedies, being the product of centuries of experience and experiment. It eradicates diseases by going to the root of the trouble. It makes the stomach sound, regulates the liver, strengthens the weak heart, cleanses the clogged system and enables the kidneys and bowels to perform their proper functions. "I was a great sufferer from a disordered liver, which was accompanied with various stomach troubles and most severe sick headaches. I took Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and it cured me. I cannot say enough in its praise."—Mrs. Carrie B. Newell, Vernon, Minn. The Kickapoo Remedies are guaranteed to do as claimed or money refunded. Sold by all druggists.

Thirteenth Precinct:
 F. Wittrock, Esq.,
 G. W. Kaubane, Esq.,
 B. K. Kalwaia, Esq.
 Fourteenth Precinct:
 J. K. Pimamu, Esq.,
 P. M. Kaluna, Esq.,
 H. W. Kahale, Esq.
 Fifteenth Precinct:
 L. R. Crook, Esq.,
 J. D. Uwekoolani, Esq.,
 G. K. Kuuukau, Esq.

FOURTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:
 John Ehlinger, Esq.,
 H. McCullom, Esq.,
 Stephen Umauna, Esq.

Second Precinct:
 C. M. White, Esq.,
 W. C. Wilder, Esq.,
 P. L. Weaver, Esq.

Third Precinct:
 F. McIntyre, Esq.,
 Albert Waterhouse, Esq.,
 J. P. Kahahawai.

Fourth Precinct:
 W. C. King, Esq.,
 T. C. Polikapu, Esq.,
 J. R. Hall, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
 A. F. Cooke, Esq.,
 E. K. Lihikalani, Esq.,
 J. Mahoney, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
 O. Swain, Esq.,
 C. L. Beal, Esq.,
 John Mahuka, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
 G. C. Chalmers, Esq.,
 John Kekuku, Esq.,
 A. Irvine, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
 Will E. Fisher, Esq.,
 Fred Turfill, Esq.,
 Geo. E. Smithies, Esq.

FIFTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:
 H. Cobb-Adams, Esq.,
 J. M. Kealoha, Esq.,
 E. P. Aikue, Esq.

Second Precinct:
 A. W. Crockett, Esq.,
 J. H. Keenu, Esq.,
 Joseph Kekuku, Esq.

Third Precinct:
 W. S. Wood, Esq.,
 C. P. Lane, Esq.,
 Chas. David, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:
 C. J. Holt, Esq.,
 H. Hul, Esq.,
 S. W. Kallieha, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:
 P. A. Swift, Esq.,
 W. P. Johnson, Esq.,
 B. Starr-Kapu, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:
 G. Ashley,
 Kauka Williams, Esq.,
 John E. Kahoa, Esq.

Seventh Precinct:
 H. C. Birbe, Jr.,
 John Kaaka, Esq.,
 Benjamin Kanehalau, Esq.

Eighth Precinct:
 W. W. Bristol, Esq.,
 E. P. Kaulia, Esq.,
 E. P. Sullivan, Esq.

Ninth Precinct:
 S. H. Neely, Esq.,
 S. H. Meekapu, Esq.,
 F. W. Weed, Esq.

Tenth Precinct:
 M. K. Keohokaloie, Esq.,
 Abraham Bolster, Esq.,
 W. K. Kaleihua, Esq.

SIXTH DISTRICT, ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

First Precinct:
 J. B. Kaomea, Esq.,
 J. W. Keala, Esq.,
 Nohokula, Esq.

Second Precinct:
 O. Omsted, Esq.,
 P. Kaniawawa, Esq.,
 L. Kilaauao,